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### Our Happiest Days.

T[illegible] past [illegible]
[illegible] r,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible],
[illegible]
For [illegible] sy
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If [illegible] r
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And [illegible] t
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A [illegible] es
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T[illegible],
[illegible],
And [illegible]
To [illegible] r!

There [illegible] ll,
And [illegible],
And [illegible]
And [illegible],
Then [illegible]
In hearts that [illegible] r.
If not [illegible] ht,
And [illegible]!

Then [illegible] ss,
I [illegible]
[illegible],
[illegible]
[illegible],
[illegible].
And [illegible],
[illegible].

* * *

### Choice of a Wife.

I ask not beauty—'tis a gleam
That tints the morning sky!
I ask not [illegible] of a stream
That glides [illegible]!

I ask not wit—it is a flash
[illegible] that lends [illegible];
I ask not gold—'tis glittering trash
That causes many a sigh.

I ask good sense, a taste refined:
Candor with pleasure blended;
A feeling heart, a virtuous mind,
[illegible] attended.

* * *

## FOR HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

### "The little Foxes that Spoil the Vines."

BY ANN E. PORTER

"I'm glad, my husband isn't so notional!" said a gossiping [illegible] to a friend, whose husband had just passed out of the room, after finding fault with some little domestic arrangement not exactly within his sphere.

"I am sorry Mr. C. has this habit," replied the other, [illegible], "but I cannot remedy it, I must bear it patiently."

Such were the words which passed the lips; but the speaker little knew what a train of sad thoughts she had [illegible] for the day.

That afternoon, as Mrs. C. sat alone, engaged with her sewing, her mind was busy with the past—the time when, free from care, she was the loved and cherished daughter, [illegible] the flowers of life, but [illegible] its thorns. Then followed those [illegible] blissful anticipations, when [illegible] called her husband was [illegible] at her father's [illegible] hours when together they [illegible] song; when time [illegible], and the old family [illegible] by her own [illegible] and light step. But O, how [illegible] present from the past! [illegible] five years; their first [illegible], a beautiful child, had been [illegible] the grave just as it had learned to lisp the word "mamma;" their second was then an infant, but a fretful child, requiring much patience, and many hours of personal attendance. The mother had grown pale and thin under the heavy duties of nurse and housekeeper. Her husband was a physician, with the practice of a small country village—enough to afford a comfortable support to his family, but requiring much prudence and good management to enable them to lay up anything for old age or rainy days.

It was necessary, therefore, that Mrs. C. should look well to the ways of her household; [illegible] as a faithful wife, "eat not the bread of idleness." Sometimes the body was weary, and the spirit, too, would [illegible]. Then, too, she had [illegible] husband had his peculiarities. Yes; she must acknowledge it to herself, that he was very notional and set in his way. If there was a single heavy streak in the bread, or a grain too much salt, he would be sure to notice it; if the baby sneezed, it had taken cold; or if a button was missing from his shirt, he wondered that it should have found its way into the drawer until repaired. Yes, all this was true; and as his wife thought it all over during the baby's nap, that afternoon, she began seriously to think that she had [illegible]—that life was full of sorrow and perplexity. Soon the child awoke, and cried. This set it to coughing in a short spasm [illegible], which alarmed the young mother, and it was some time before she could get the little one quiet. Then [illegible] looking at the clock, it was near the usual time for tea. Seating her child on the floor, and giving it some plaything, she hurried into the kitchen, [illegible] supper [illegible].

"Ah, my dear, isn't supper ready? We must try to be more punctual."

"It will be on the table soon," said the wife, trying to [illegible] sensation in her throat. As she uttered this, she sighed, and [illegible] she had never been married." It [illegible] a [illegible] wish, and, although it was uttered, it was for the moment the real language of her soul. In the meantime, little Jessie had found the way to her father's arms, and was crowing with childish delight.

"Now for some supper," said the doctor, cheerfully, as he placed the child in its high chair, not forgetting for her a particular [illegible] the linen pinafore. He then assisted his wife in putting the dishes upon the table.

He was tired and hungry, but the frugal meal revived him. If it is true that "no diplomatic difficulty is so great but it may be covered with a table-cloth," then surely, a pleasant tea-table may prove an antidote for slight domestic jars.

"Sanford has paid me the bill to-day," said the doctor. "I never expected to get a cent of it; and now, Emma, I can purchase that illustrated edition of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, which you have so long wished to own. I am glad that we did not buy it before, for there are some at the bookstore to-day, bound in morocco, plain, but firm and good.

In pleasant chat the hour of tea passed, and Mrs. C. felt a pang of self-reproach, as she moved about the house, replacing the tea-things and preparing for breakfast. "I was wrong, after all," she said to herself, "and I forgot how many blessings are given to me."

The next day, when he returned home, he brought the new work, and, in looking at its beautiful illustrations, every unpleasant thought was forgotten. When they knelt at the family altar, and the husband used a petition which he had often offered, each felt its force, and, unknown one to the other, added from the heart a fervent amen. "O, let us not look for unattainable joy by looking for unmingled bliss on earth; but remember that this is not our rest, and be prepared for difficulties, trials, changes and final separation."

These last words, "final separation," softened each heart. The young wife thought of widow-hood, and shuddered.

"Such a punishment would be just for my rebellious thoughts, yesterday," she said within herself. The doctor, with true affection, looked with interest upon his pale, gentle and [illegible] beautiful wife. But though such feelings tended to subdue irritation for the time, their influence was only temporary. The next day brought its domestic duties, and the thousand trials which are always the portion of the wife and mother who performs her own household labor and takes the care of her children.

Mrs. C. was gentle-tempered, quiet and unobtrusive in her manners. She was not what is termed a literary woman, but she had a taste for reading, and her proficiency in the common English branches, taught in the village academy, was rather better than that of most of her companions. But she took little interest in the abstruse [illegible] which occupied the attention of her husband. He had a decided taste for the physical sciences, and his attainments in chemistry and philosophy might have fitted him for a professor's chair. He delighted in making experiments, and [illegible] have already seen a [illegible] man, he was generally very successful. For his weights were exact to the [illegible] of a grain, and all the furniture of his [illegible] in its place. It was no wonder, then, that he thought [illegible] bread and [illegible], and pies, [illegible] good.

"Have an exact [illegible], my dear, and [illegible] as you term it, in a hurry; [illegible] will produce the results, [illegible]! of heavy bread or [illegible] than there is that [illegible] of any particular should one [illegible] another, [illegible] pies be of different proportion from its neighbor."

Alas for the poor wife! Such doctrine was rather discouraging. She knew nothing of practical chemistry in housekeeping. She did as her mother had done before her, and though a good housewife, yet she did not always satisfy the somewhat exacting demands of her husband. L[illegible] be understood that he was fussy—far from it; but he could not comprehend why all the [illegible] of housekeeping could not be as methodically managed as those of his own library. On the other hand, his wife was conscious that her husband was becoming more absorbed in his profession and studies, and had less leisure for herself and child. She had little time to give to society, and began to feel more and more her somewhat isolated and lonely position. It was well for her that she had a child, though it could not yet lisp her name, and was sickly and fretful. The consciousness that her neighbors thought her husband "precise and fussy" annoyed her. She dwelt upon it when sewing in her quiet sitting-room, or when busy in her kitchen.

Her husband's practice about this time [illegible] it also [illegible] to excel in those branches most nearly connected with his profession. Now, it never once entered his scientific head that the fire of domestic affection must be supplied with fuel, or the flame would [illegible]. He was careful to keep bright the coals in his laboratory furnace, but he forgot the ones [illegible] conjugal [illegible] carefully guard. He married from no mercenary motive; he believed it was true affection which led him to select his Emma from the rest of the world, and he had not the shadow of a doubt that her whole heart was his own. He had now and then wished she was more fond of scientific pursuits, yet it never occurred to him that she viewed him in any other light than the very model of a husband—for such he intended to be.

He could see some trifling deficiencies in her, to be sure, but he hoped that her affection was such as to blind her to all defects in his own character. And here we find them, a couple "happily married," as the world would say, and, for aught the world knows, and as far as outside appearance would indicate, enjoying a more than common share of conjugal felicity. But there is a sadness in that house, a little cloud in the horizon, which may spread till it darken the whole sky, or may fade away like the light mist of morning. We have taken this instance because it is so common, and because there is in so many homes a *little root* of bitterness, marring the joy and beauty of married life. It may not be "fussiness" of Mr. C., or the sensitiveness of his wife, but something as trivial—some bad habit indulged, some peculiarity unchecked, which embitters life, and sometimes leads to separation. We have not taken, as we might, the sad picture of the drunkard's home, where all conjugal love and happiness is drowned in the liquid fire. With such we weep and pray, and look forward with hope to the day of our nation's deliverance, by the power of law, from this curse which has made so many homes wretched. Neither have we introduced our readers to the fireside of a gambler, the adulterer or the modern infidel, who laughs at the sacredness of marriage, but still lives in the family relation. These gangrenes of society need desperate remedies, and a skillful physician. Our business now is with the little foxes that spoil the vines; with those homes where the plague-spot is so small that it is considered hardly presentable to the priest.

We have been astonished to observe how much conjugal happiness has been marred by bad habits or want of mutual confidence. Sometimes, when we have heard of the separation of a married couple, or the remark that certain persons did not "live happily together," our thoughts have gone back to the little cloud, once no larger than a man's hand, and we have mourned as we thought how easily it might then have been chased away.

We sometimes feel that, if we are ever so blessed as to arrive at Heaven and are given an angel's mission on earth, we would choose, were it in our power, to carry consolation and peace to hearts bound by the legal ties of wedlock, but sundered in spirit. But, at present, as a weak, feeble woman, we desire to say a few words to those married people who own and then find the horizon darkened by a storm.

Scattered throughout the pages of the *Mother's Assistant*, like the golden sands in the soil of California, are directions to young persons as to the choice of companions for life and advice as to the best method of preparing themselves for the duties of wife and mother. So frequent and so good has been this advice [illegible] to add thereto; but my dear married friends, let me whisper a few words to you. The world calls you happy, and if they judge by appearances, their judgment [illegible], when neighbors enter, or not all "domestic jars," as they are called, no house is [illegible] life when connected with the many petty cares of every-day life—the care of children, sick, [illegible] or [illegible], as they are by [illegible]—when, with a small income, we must manage to supply the numerous wants of an increasing family—when business [illegible] and household help is needed and not obtained, or if obtained, is careless and [illegible]—when pecuniary losses depress the husband, or weariness and care steal the smile from the wife's cheek—it is at such times we need to draw from that fund of conjugal affection which should be constantly accumulating interest as the years of wedded life pass.

See that young couple at the altar. The [illegible] girl in satin and orange-blossoms; the groom in his fresh coat and white gloves. How bright the future looks to them, and how faultless they seem to each other.—Talk to them as you will, they cannot be made to believe that they have imperfections of character which will call for patience and forbearance, or that the love which now shapes their paradise must be accompanied with *principle—firm religious principle*—or they may be driven from that Eden which seldom opens a second time to receive the self-banished exiles.

It is not enough that they are professing Christians: they must learn to make that religion a *practical, living, every-day concern*. It must lead them to banish suspicion, not *thinking* evil, and to return a soft answer to hasty and perhaps angry words. There will a time come—it comes to all—when married life wears a very sober hue to the young couple: when they pause and look back upon the careless, free days of single life. No situation is free from perplexities, and He who instituted the family relation has sent joys to overbalance all the trials of our lot: and be assured there is more happiness in married life where the parties are united in heart and principle, than in any other condition.

And, I may add, that an unhappy married couple are made doubly wretched by the bonds which unite them. The same soil which yields the richest products beneath the hand of the skilful husbandman, is also most luxuriant in weeds when neglected.—Our Father in Heaven was merciful when he gave Adam a helpmeet—"compassionate like a God," when He allowed that helpmeet to wander from Paradise with him, hand in hand, to go forth 'mid the gloom and the thorns and briers of a world upon which they themselves had brought the curse.—And we [illegible], that as woman first led man to sin, she has graciously been given the largest share in winning a lost world back. I mean by this, that her gentle persuasion, and her more [illegible] sive, enthusiastic nature, are better fitted to win man to right and duty than the sterner sex. Think not, then, that I [illegible] derogatory of woman's rights, when I assert that in the first disputes [illegible] which spring up between those where no duty is involved, it is most [illegible] that she should be the first to yield. Let her do it gracefully and quietly, and she has won a conquest greater than he who wins a battle. A woman who governs her temper is more respected by the other sex than one who can command an army or [illegible] policies. They can do the one, but, alas! they know how much easier it is to govern a ship in a storm than to curb evil passions.

With the cares of life comes also the sad consciousness that we have not married a faultless being. The warmest affection can not conceal from us this fact. Now, let us beware when that knowledge slowly but surely dawns upon us. Whenever the wife, in the quiet loneliness of her home [illegible] down to brood over the hasty temper or other short-comings of her husband, she is in danger of marring her own peace, unless she looks also upon the reverse side of the picture, and holds his virtues up to the mirror of her thoughts.

We surprise ourselves sometimes when we stop to reason on the good traits of a [illegible], and a discontented wife will sometimes end a sad hour with a song, if she will try this experiment when disposed to find fault with a husband.

Beware, also, how you speak of a husband's failings to your female-friends. If you do this but once, you will find that those faults are magnified in your eyes, and you have [illegible] weak and the sacred ties of married life. There is sometimes a certain light badinage among married people, which, to say the least, is productive of no good, and sometimes leads to positive evil. It may be like

"[illegible]
[illegible] never meant."

—Let me give an example from real life. A gay young girl is visiting some friends who have been married eight or ten years, perhaps. She is fond of society, and as the wife is necessarily much at home with her little ones, the husband politely attends their visitors to the concerts, lectures, evening parties, and so forth.

All this is not displeasing to a lady who loves her children, and has learned to prize the quiet joys of home; she goes, too, when she can, but feels it no sacrifice to remain in the nursery when duty calls. Indeed, she is pleased to see that her husband retains the gallantry of his youth, and looks with a wife's pride upon him; and the young visitor leans lightly upon his arm.

"We will return early," says the husband, as the wife sits in a rocking-chair, with a babe in her arms.

She replies, cheerfully, "Don't hasten on my account. I shall not be lonely."

There is perfect confidence between that husband and wife, as nothing has ever yet occurred to mar it. Pity that a light jest should do that which years of care and trial have failed to produce.

The gentleman and the visitor return in fine spirits from the concert; the piano is opened, the wife orders refreshments, and a merry hour passes. They sing, laugh, and jest. The husband jokes the lady about a certain young gentleman who seemed so eager to [illegible] his place that evening; and one thing follows another, till, at last, he says, "No, Mary, don't marry *him*. I shall want a wife one of these days, perhaps. Julia, my dear, what say you to my second choice?"

This seems rude and unfeeling: but it was uttered as a joke, and was taken as such, for the wife knew that she held the first place in her husband's heart. She had proved his love, and she rested upon it as upon a rock; but nevertheless, the thoughtless words sent a thrill to her heart which vibrated to tones of deepest sadness.

When she smiled was the lip there was a tear [illegible] to its fountain. Those words haunted her for years.

"How could he speak so lightly of my death?" she would often ask herself; and it was not until she saw him upon a bed of sickness, with little hope of life, and saw his agony at the idea of separation, that she ventured to tell him how much sorrow those idle words had given her. He had forgotten the circumstance, and could hardly be made to believe that he had ever been guilty of such [illegible]. But most tenderly did he watch by her bedside, and in after years proved, by his increased devotion to her, who seemed almost raised from the dead, that it *was only a jest*.

We believe husbands are more addicted to such jokes than wives and we would kindly caution them. A woman's heart is sensitive, and where her affections are concerned, [illegible]. A poisoned arrow may rankle there for years unknown to you.—Heaven help you, if you find at last that it was your hand which sent it!

The breach widened daily between Mr. C. and his wife [illegible] with a sketch of whose [illegible] we commenced this article. The doctor, as we have said, loved his profession; he devoted all the hours which he could spare from active practice to his studies. Medical journals, reviews, new cases of [illegible], monitions, colored lithographs of all parts of the human frame, not in the symmetry of its natural proportions, but distorted by disease or accident, filled his study and thinned his purse, leaving [illegible] such hours or pictures as would have shocked his wife's less scientific taste. Once or twice he made feeble efforts to interest her in his pursuits; but the very sight of a skull [illegible], and a medical book was [illegible] carried to the study, if left by chance on the parlor table. Her own domestic cares were not lessened as time passed, for when her little girl was but two years old, the mother gave birth to twin boys. Now, if never before, as the neighbors said, "the doctor was fussy and notional." He required the most exact and punctilious attention to be paid to his boys—the morning and the evening bath, the daily exercise, regular hours for feeding and sleeping, and no anodynes, at the risk of his great displeasure.

"My [illegible] this is right enough," said Mrs. Stone, who lived near them, and was the mother of six robust, ruddy-faced boys; "it's well enough, if one can have strength and help. My boys all come up somehow, but I never had no rules about it: I nursed 'em when they cried, washed 'em when they got dirty, and gave 'em peppermint and soot tea when they had the cholic. Your husband's [illegible] particular, Mrs. C., and don't know [illegible] about women's work, or he wouldn't expect you to be regular as the clock with [illegible] children, and only one girl to help.—He forgets there's washing day, and baking day, and ironing day. La me! [illegible] if he should see my Tim rolling about the floor, Monday, with an old woollen frock on, and a crust of bread in his mouth, he'd think the child would have a fit of sickness; but he's fat and healthy as a pig. The long and short of it is, Mrs. C., you must learn to have a mind of your own, and not mind the doctor's whims and notions."

But she felt that her husband's plans were best, if they could only be executed; and she strove, with her one inefficient girl and her three little ones, to gratify his taste for system, and follow his directions as to the management of the children. They were *possibilities* that he expected of his wife that which never has been and never will be accomplished.

The doctor was seldom with his family now, for his practice and his study demanded nearly all his time; but he came as regularly as his profession would allow to his meals, and he was disturbed if he did not find them as punctual as himself. More frequently than ever the bread was heavy, and the meat [illegible] from over cooking. Sissy [illegible] to dinner, because she had been fed between meals; and an old cradle, a very useless thing, he averred, was found in the kitchen, and Betsey was rocking and singing with all her might, to hush the loud cries of one of the boys.

"O, dear!" he would exclaim, "I do wish, Emma, you would try to understand the laws of health and be more systematic; the health, and perhaps the life of our children, depend upon attention to these little things."

Poor Emma had heard this so often, that she was wearied, and if the truth must be told, was becoming indifferent. She had struggled to perform what the doctor called a wife's duties, till her pale face and wasted form ought to have told him that she had a task beyond her strength. But he heeded it not; he was engaged in writing a treatise on the causes of tubercular diseases, and he had little time to waste just then upon the sad, pale face of his wife.

It is not strange that in that wife's heart there sprung up a yearning for sympathy, a consciousness of neglect, and of unassisted and unappreciated efforts to do right. There was now and then a looking back to the happy days of girlhood, but oftener a sense of present weariness and desolation overcame her. She had no time to read, and the doctor seldom read aloud, or if at rare intervals he did so, it was some medical treatise, which he requested her to hear for the benefit which she might gain. One sunny spot in the desert yet remained—it was their hour of evening worship. At that time the domestic and the children were generally asleep, and quietly, without interruption, they read a portion from the Book of books, sung their evening hymn, and mingled their petitions at the Throne of Grace. Blessed moments! that, like one golden thread, kept those hearts together.

But one evening, as Mrs. C. sat alone in the quiet sitting-room—quiet only when her little ones were hushed in slumber—she was alarmed by the abrupt entrance of two men, supporting her husband in their arms—"Don't be alarmed," said the doctor to her. "I have broken my leg, but am not otherwise hurt." His voice relieved her fears, for her first thought was of death, and who shall say what agony was concentrated in that one little moment of time? How differently do our hearts measure hours, minutes and seconds from the fixed, [illegible] sun, the regulator of our clocks!

None but those who have known by experience can tell how wearisome are the days and weeks of confinement with a broken limb. To the doctor, who had at this time a large round of practice, it was very trying to be a prisoner to his bed, [illegible] in such a position that it was very difficult to read. After making several efforts, and finding his eyesight weakened, he gave it up in despair. His only amusement was in watching the three children, and conversing with his wife in those rare moments when she could bring her sewing and sit down at his side. He noticed [illegible], and, at the same time how much pleasure it gave him when she could find a moment free from household cares. For the first time in his married life he began to have some conception of the various cares and manifold labors of a wife and mother. [illegible] he watched [illegible] dawn and twilight by the constant step of his wife. If she was away from the kitchen any length of time things were sure to go wrong there: the cooking was spoiled, or the work undone. If her eye was not constantly on the children, [illegible]; now a burn which mother's hand must soothe and bind; now a fall which mother alone can ease; the [illegible] the molasses-jug was [illegible] of his supper and the apron, just now clean, must be exchanged: or a [illegible] was tipped over by some careless little hand, and the recipient would come toddling into the sitting-room, dripping with the milky shower. And when, at night, [illegible] the most efficient aid to the tired mother, came and wrapped the little ones in their soft [illegible], there was the work-basket with its pile of "good clothes" waiting to be made "almost as good as new," by the same hands which was required to work so many wonders during the day. The doctor saw all this with a mingled feeling of wonder and self-reproach: reproach that he had ever spoken crossly to, or required so much from his wife, and wonder at the patience and long-suffering of a woman who could, day after day, perform these duties without a murmur. But, for the present, "he communed with his own heart, and was still."

"Emma," said he, one day, "I wonder if Mr. Hall, the schoolmaster, would come and read to me an hour every evening, if we should send for him. I wish very much to know the contents of my last medical journal."

"Wouldn't you like to have me read awhile?" she said mildly, as she rose for the book.

Now there is a little perversity in men, as well as women, sometimes; and, though the doctor knew that his wife disliked the very sight of his professional books, he consented, and for an hour listened to her pleasant voice, as she read a chapter on tumors, containing a minute description of some difficult surgical operations for the same. Every night for a week she continued thus to read, until the book was finished; and [illegible] though one day the [illegible] was cooked ten minutes too long, and the rice pudding not long enough.

The doctor's limb was doing well; he would soon be out again, none the worse physically for his accident, and mentally a wiser man.

"To-morrow I shall try the crutches," he said to his wife, as she closed the book for the night, "and I hope I shall not trouble you to read any more. My eyesight will be better now, I have no doubt."

"I hope, then, you will read aloud," she replied, "for I am getting quite interested in your books, and have found them very useful to me. I really ought to ask your pardon for having formerly treated them with so much neglect."

This was too much for even the doctor's firmness to bear. He drew his wife to his side, and, with her hand clasped in his, told her how much he needed her forgiveness for his former exacting, fault-finding spirit. "I little knew your cares, Emma, and far less did I know the patience and wisdom which a mother needs. Henceforth I will aid you in your duties to the best of my ability, and let me beg of you to let your husband's heart be the repository of your cares and trials; their recital will never annoy me again."

Tears blinded the eyes of the wife; she could not speak, and yet her heart was full of joy. Beautiful, indeed, was this melting of hearts that had been estranged, and pleasant to hovering angels were the mutual promises made, that, with God's help, they would aid each other in their duties, and bear their mutual burdens. Sweet as incense on holy altars was the prayer offered that night, and full of meaning that petition, again repeated.

"O, let us not look for unattainable joy by looking for unmingled bliss on earth; but remember that this is not our rest; and be prepared for difficulties, trials, changes, and final separation."

There is now many a silver thread amid the dark locks of the doctor's hair, and his wife has donned a cap, and looks very matronly, with her three girls and her twin boys; but her brow is smooth and her heart at peace, for her husband is a tower of strength unto her, and her heart trusteth in him. On the blank leaf of his last present to her, [illegible] reader—it was Condie on the Diseases of Children—he wrote—

"O [illegible] ne'er grow old with age,
[illegible] their beauty;
Our love, [illegible] and hopes and fears,
That grow and blend with added years,
Will strike its roots still deeper there,
And [illegible] heart."

*Mother's Assistant.*

* * *

☞ The following eloquent letter was read at the ratification meeting of the Free Democracy in New York, on the 29th ult. It will be read with pleasure and profit.

### Letter from John G. Whittier.

Amesbury, 23d 7th Mo., 1853.

I have recieved your note, inviting me to attend a meeting of the Free Democracy, to be held in New York on the 29th inst.

I regret that the state of my health will not permit me to comply with your invitation. It would give me real pleasure to meet with you on an occasion of so much interest, so full of promise to the cause in which we are engaged.

The late elections in Maine and Vermont have given the balance of power in both of these States to the Free Democracy. A United States Senator is to be elected from each and none but decided opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law, [illegible]. There are strong reasons for hoping that New Hampshire will follow their example.

In Massachusetts, the cause of Freedom was never so strong as at this hour. Our late Convention at Fitchburg was full and enthusiastic, and our State ticket commands the respect of all parties. Our friends are active and confident of success. If we fail, at least it will be from no lack of zeal and vigilance.

I scarcely know whether the present position of parties in your State is a cause of regret or congratulation. I profess no skill in solving, at this distance, the riddle of New York politics. It is your business to stand watchful and prepared, availing yourselves of any turn in the political kaleidoscope which promises directly or otherwise to promote the great object you have in view. One thing you may rest assured upon—nobody, except the lowest class of official kidnappers, supports the Fugitive Slave Law from love of it. The man who swears by the Baltimore platform to-day, will be very glad of a fair pretext for swearing by that of Buffalo to-morrow. Nobody suspects that the priests and politicians who defend the Fugitive Slave Law on Scriptural and constitutional grounds, at heart believe a syllable of their doctrine. God has not left even a Mammon loving expounder of commercial Christianity and cotton market ethics to believe a lie so monstrous.

The late attempts to enforce this atrocious law at Niagara, Wilkesbarre, and Cincinnati, have been marked on the part of the official and [illegible] ruffians concerned in them, by a [illegible] cruelty and low brutality which would drive a Bedouin Arab in disgrace from his caravan, and put a Fejee Islander in taboo as unfit for the society of respectable cannibals. Where is the priest who would dare to lift up his hands to Heaven and pray for the success of such atrocities? Where is the Union saving Hunker or Castle Garden patriot who can look an honest man in the face and justify them? If there be any such, they must be in the condition of the trafficker in the German tale, who bartered off his heart of flesh for a cobble stone.

In truth, whatever party caucuses may resolve, or party leaders subscribe to, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the heart of the people is with us—that the common instincts of human nature, as God made it, are on our side.

"——We have great allies,
Powers that work for us,—air, earth and skies;
[illegible]
And [illegible] man's unconquerable mind."

Every noble utterance, and every brave deed for freedom the world over redounds to our benefit. The eloquence of Victor Hugo over the graves of his companions in the Isle of Jersey, and the rescue of the Hungarian exile in the Bay of Smyrna, are part and parcel in our great movement. Thus circumstanced, let us, by our vigilance and devotion, deserve the success which must sooner or later crown our efforts. I am, gentlemen,

Your friend and co-laborer,
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

* * *

### A Sketch from Life; the Age of Progress.

Look into yonder window; what do you see? nothing new surely;—nothing but what the angels have looked smilingly down upon since the morning stars first sang together. Nothing but a loving mother hushing upon her faithful breast a wailing babe; whose little life hangs on a slender thread: mortal lips have said, "the boy must die."

A mother's hope never dies. She clasps him closer to her breast, and gazes upwards;—food and sleep and rest are forgotten, so that that little flickering taper die not out. Gently upon her soft warm breast she woos for it baby slumbers; long weary nights, up and down the cottage floor she paces, soothing its restless moaning. Suns rise and set; stars pale; seasons come and go;—she heeds them not, so that those languid eyes but beam brightness. Down the meadow, by the brook, on the hill side she seeks with him the health restoring breeze.

God be praised, health comes at last! What joy to see the rosy flush mantle on the pallid cheek; what joy to see the shrunken limbs grow round with health; what joy to see the damp thin locks grow crisp and glossy! What matter, though the knitting lie neglected—or the spinning wheel be dumb, so that the soaring kite or bouncing ball but please his boyish fancy and prompt the gleeful shout? What matter that the coarser fare be hers, so that the daintier morsel pass *his* rosy lip? What matter that *her* robe be threadbare, so that *his* graceful limbs be clad in Joseph's rainbow coat? What matter that *her* couch be hard, so that *his* sunny head rest nightly on a downy pillow? What matter that *her* slender purse be empty so that *his* childish heart may never know denial?

Years roll on.—That loving mother's eye grows dim; her glossy locks are silvered; her limbs are sharp and shrunken; her footsteps slow and tottering. And the boy? the cherished Joseph? he of the bold bright eye, and sinewy limb, and bounding step;—surely, from his kind hand shall flowers be strewn on the dim downward path to the dark valley?—surely, her son's strong arm be hers to lean on;—his voice of music sweeter to her dull ear than seraphs' singing.

No, no.—The hum of busy life has struck upon his ear, drowning the voice of love. He has become a MAN! refined, fastidious!—and to his forgetful unfilial heart, God forgive him! the mother who bore him is only—"*the old woman!*" FANNY FERN.

* * *

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.—A marriage took place in this city, last week, under the following romantic circumstances:

A young gentleman of the Episcopal church, resident in Canada, was engaged to a lady in England. Circumstances not favoring his undertaking the voyage to his native country, in order to meet his lady-love, she took passage in the *Canada*, to come to her future home, alone and unattended.—Arrangements had been made by the gentleman to have the marriage performed in an Episcopal church in this city, upon the arrival of the bride, and the rector was ready to have the church opened at an hour's notice. The steamer reached East Boston about eleven o'clock on Friday night. The bridegroom was upon the wharf, anxiously awaiting the appearance of his betrothed, whom he had not seen for three years. The parties soon met, and a friend was despatched to have the church opened, and the clergyman at the altar.

The arrangements were made after a short delay, as the Bishop and the Priest who were to officiate had retired for the night. The bridal party drove from the steamer to the church. The candles in the altar gave but a dim light, and the scene was quite peculiar. During the marriage ceremony, the clock in the church struck the midnight hour, so that some confusion arose respecting the proper date to give the marriage certificate. The party in the church consisted of but five persons—the bride and the bridegroom, the two clergymen of the church, and one witness. The married clergyman took part in the religious services of two churches in this vicinity on Sunday, and left for his place of residence in the early train yesterday morning.—*Boston Traveler.*

* * *

OF WHAT OTHER BOOK CAN THIS BE SAID? The venerable Dr. Woods, in addressing the students at Andover, said that when he commenced his duties as Professor of Theology, he feared that the frequency with which he should have to pass over the same portions of Scripture would abate the interest in his own mind in reading them: but, after more than fifty years of study, it was his experience that with every class his interest increased.

* * *

A young man having preaching for Dr. Emmons one day, was anxious to get a word of applause for his labor of love. The grave doctor, however, did not introduce the subject, and his young brother was obliged to bait the hook for him.

"I hope, sir, I did not weary your people by the *length* of my sermon, to-day."

"No sir, not at all; nor by the *depth* either."

* * *

THE Austrian exiles in New York have voted to organize themselves into a volunteer legion and offer their services to Turkey in the event of a war between that power and Russia.

# Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1853.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1856,
**JOHN P. HALE**
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MR. HEZEKIAH DODGE,
Of this city, is our authorized travelling Agen or the Inquirer.

## Free Democratic Meeting in Portland,

Free Democrats of Portland are requested to meet next Friday evening at 7 o'clock at No 59. Exchange street., to organize a Free Democratic Association for this city.

By request of many.

### Last Page.

We invite special attention to a document on the last page, in reference to the operations of the Maine Law in this city. It makes an end of John Neal, and his aid, Priest O'Donnell, and leaves the "State of Maine" on this subject where it belongs.

☞ We beg the patience of our readers this week. We believe they would prefer that this controversy should, as far as possible, be disposed of in one paper. We could not omit briefly repelling this inveterate, unscrupulous attack, and we shall not trouble our readers with it hereafter any farther than we are compelled in defence of the party, the paper, and ourselves.

### A Word to Mechanics.

A long winter is approaching; and while nearly all the people of Maine have comfortable houses, there are some who have not. The piercing blasts and snow will whistle through them, and misfortune will shiver around the dying embers. Widows will be there—little children there—the sick—the dying there—with sorrow enough even for a comfortable house.

Our suggestion is—that mechanics, in their several towns, villages and cities, make an arrangement to find out these cases, and give them a day's labor or two. Many will positively suffer rather than ask for aid. Visit the poor and learn their circumstances, then turn out by agreement a day or so apiece and fix up their houses, and gratitude will keep their *hearts* warmer than your labor will their hands all winter. If materials are needed, let the offer of your skill to apply, provoke others to furnish them. In this way, with no sensible sacrifice at all, every family may have a comfortable dwelling through the winter. Comfortable perhaps, ourselves, we forget others who are not. Days and days are spent to little or no purpose, but when a work of humanity claims a little time it too often meets with the frozen answer, "I can't afford it."

Thanksgiving approaches—why not enable these poor families to participate in it as they never did yet, and never may, unless you have a generous, sympathizing heart in your bosom? There was positive suffering in this city last winter. We *know* it. But it is wrong—it need not be. Give the poor the thanksgiving turkey by all means, but do not forget the more permanent good. The benefit conferred, and much more that received, will make every winter storm that beats piteously the messenger of blissful recollections around your own fireside. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor."

### Ohio Ahead.

We now learn by the Cleveland *Democrat* that the Free Democratic vote for Samuel Lewis for Governor, is over FIFTY THOUSAND!! This will thrill every free heart with joy in this and other lands. The whig party there is defunct and annihilated to all practical purposes. Its vote for governor is but little ahead of ours, and its members of the legislature but little more. *Hurrah for Ohio!!!* The Democrat says:

### The Result.

> We have returns, official and unofficial, of nearly every county in the State. The result is, as near as we can make out, as follows:—Senate—Whigs 5, Independents 5. Old Line Democrats, the *rest*. House—Whigs 14 or 15, Independents 8, Old Line, the rest No defeat was ever greater than that suffered by the Whigs. Even the route of the Federal party in the olden time was not so signal. It is complete, so very thorough that recovery is a moral impossibility.
>
> Lewis' vote will exceed *fifty* thousand which in proportion to the vote cast last fall, would equal seventy thousand. Barrere's is slightly larger.

### Vermont Legislature.

The democratic candidate for governor prevailed thus:—Robinson 120, Fairbanks (whig) 104, Brainard (F. dem.) 15. Over half the free vote going for Robinson elected him. A democratic lieutenant governor and Treasurer are also elected.

It is scarcely to be doubted that a Free Democratic U. S. Senator will also be chosen though the whigs will seek to put off the election to another year.

### Pennsylvania Election.

Returns are very slow from that State. By the *Express*, we see that, in Lancaster county the Free Democratic and Temperance ticket carried about 4300 votes;—a splendid vote indeed! The same paper says:—

> In Potter county the Free Democracy and temperance men carried everything for liberty and the Maine Law! They elected their sheriff and an independent Assembly ticket. The peoples' Journal says the opposition did their worst. They rode night and day, and stooped to any meanness to catch a vote.

### True, No Doubt.

Speaking of a case of slaveholding in a church in Conn., the *Religious Herald* says:—

> "We doubt not that a score of such churches might be found in the State, and an equal or greater proportion in other free States, showing that when we contend for disfellowshipping slaveholders, we have at issue a practical matter for our own churches, and also explaining in part why so many northern pastors oppose a rigid rule on this subject. Our large commercial cities abound in these cases, and such communicants, usually wealthy and influential, make very conservative pastors, who, in our home and foreign missionary societies and in ecclesiastical bodies, are active in denouncing and resisting anti-slavery measures.

ANOTHER SIGN. The Prospectus of a new Free Democratic paper at Newcastle, Lawrence Co., Penn., is kindly sent us,—Charles Blanchard, Editor and Proprietor. The Outline is well drawn and we give the noble enterprise our heartiest good wishes.

### The Sentinel and its Authors.

Another number of the "*Sentinel*" appeared under date of Oct. 10, but we have to-day, (Oct 24) for the first time opened it. We might not have waived more pressing business so long, but for the remark of a distinguished anti-slavery lawyer lately here from another part of the State, to whom it was given. We asked him what there was in it in particular. He said, with emphasis, "*nothing.*" But he was mistaken Such a tissue of artfully interwoven misrepresentations are *something*—and something which we shall briefly notice hereafter. The whole aim and pressure is against the *Inquirer* and its editor. And this we expected when we threw ourself in direct defence of the party and its regular organic action, when assailed by these men.

It was an irksome duty. Never before had there been a jar in our ranks in this State. For thirteen years the party had been a band of brothers, with one heart, one mind, one purpose. Very rarely in the history of reform can such fraternal harmony among earnest, independent men be found. And in no other State has the cause, with equal means, made equal progress. And notwithstanding the hostile labors of these men, the cause at this moment holds a position of power never before possessed. The party has been often declared "dissolved," "ruined," "destroyed," but THERE IT STANDS!—9000 *strong upon the record, with the strongest force in the Legislature it ever sent there!*

And this, too, before the difficult—the exceedingly embarrassing questions growing out of the temperance cause, had spent their force. *There it stands!*—except the mischief made by these few men, united, strong, with loins girded for future and noble strife. *There it stands*—a perfect, irrefragible answer to all this complaint, and all this effort to instigate civil war, animosity, bitterness, and ruinous divisions in our ranks. If united, we are on the eve of a controlling position in the affairs of the State Why, then, this folly—this infatuation? The clear good sense of the party in this county and State will ask this question—and answer it, too, in stern rebuke of this factious, miserable conduct.

Large numbers of the people—the best people of the State—are fast approaching our principles, and preparing to co-operate with us in maintaining them, and if we are generous and fraternal towards them, they will soon be with us and of us; but the policy of these bitter men would repel them, and a luxuriant harvest be squandered. Such insane folly, at such a time, is rarely seen outside of a hospital. It is very well known that there are differences of opinion among true anti-slavery men respecting the manner in which the Maine Law should be treated by us. One course is, to summon the court martial and set the guillotine at work, leaving the party less in six months than the late convention of three. The other is, to discuss freely, kindly, and yield on minor issues to each others conscientious convictions without reproach, till the occasion of difference subsides. Can there be a question as to which policy is the one of wisdom? Common sense answers *no*. The latter is right.

As they are obviously determined to prosecute their war with unscrupulous malignity, we deem it proper to make some explanations so that they may be better understood Their accession to the party dates from that disastrous year 1848. Whether the motive was kindly to furnish the party with competent *leaders* or not, will be inferred from their subsequent course. It was not long before old laborers were given to understand that a little more room was wanted Still this was not regarded, and every proper effort was made to secure their fraternal co-operation. In the winter of 1851-52, Mr. T. H. Talbot was appointed by the State Convention on a State committee, with others, for the circulation of documents, &c.; but a majority of the committee not always adopting his opinions, he peremptorially withdrew.

We have always supposed the chief reason for this was, that a certain personal object was not likely to be secured by that system of action.

Not far from that time, while the party was making vigorous efforts to sustain this paper, and men had pledged it $1000 to secure our return to the State—while so much was doing by the party to save their paper from ruin, some of these men had brought upon it—and while the words of cheer were coming to us from all parts of this State, and from our first men in the nation—at that very moment these men were plotting how to crush it, and break down its editor, *and that, too, under the professions of friendship!* We know, and can prove what we say.

Passing over many private operations—the Maine Law was passed, and we gave it our earnest support, as we did Mr. Dow's administration of it. This was a greivous offence, and the corners of the streets were vocal with declamation against the Inquirer. "An anti-slavery paper was expected—not a temperance Neal Dow paper."

The political contest following approached—the Whigs refused to nominate a friend of the law, when the appeal was made on our ranks, and enthusiastically responded to by eight-tenths of the party. It was most obvious that this exceptional act must be tolerated, or the party be scattered. But these men said no. Arraign, denounce, behead. The influence of such men as Woodbury Davis, Mr. Peck, etc., must be broken. Those fellows must be put down. None belonged to the party but the Holmes voters. We had hard work to restrain them from plunging into that class of men, through the papers, even while the presidential canvass was going on, and all were fighting shoulder to shoulder! And when the election was over, and the party re-constructed, still it was demanded that the work of censure should go on. At Pittsburg Mr. Davis was put upon the National Committee for Maine, and that was a flagrant offence not yet forgiven. The culprits were long closely pursued—whether overtaken or not we never learned. He voted for Hubbard, and must be marked as an example.

The claims of one of these men to that office should not have been thus set aside.

Previously to our State Convention last winter, an attempt was made, by preliminary correspondence, to so lay the pipes as to have certain person or persons marked. They must be put down, and certain others put up, of course. Nothing but the most earnest entreaty restrained them from opening this war in that convention, and perhaps it would have been done at any rate, had not one of them failed to arrive in season

The Maine Liberty League was formed, and one of these persons was placed on its list of officers for the very purpose, if possible, of conciliating them. And they were afterwards urged to lay bickering aside, and carry on that system fraternally. The next thing was, for that same person to slip into the printing office, and direct the printers so to transpose the names of the committee that *his might stand at the head*, so as to claim greater power, of course, as *chairman*. Such inconceivably microscopic meanness, with some other things, showed fraternal action to be impossible, and thence the League fell nearly dead, except what we and others in the field did for it.

Another illustration of petty despotism was seen in our county convention, in July; and arrogance can show a more perfect specimen than that. Antecedent management had been well attended to—all the offices and business, its order and results—were all farmed out in a most patriotic manner, and the "cutting and drying" most patronizingly done. But the clear, independent minds of the delegates soon saw through it all, and took the liberty of doing their business as they thought proper. This demolished the careful structure of more than one year's labor, and precipitated measures for which they were not quite ready.

But we now have space only to apprise our readers of the real design of these men—a design steadily pursued for two or three years. Instead of co-operating as brothers with the party, and its instrumentalities, they have been most diligently creating and nourishing the elements of hostility, unfolding the design as fast as was prudent. Perceiving long ago that the party could not be carried by them, they silently began the work of revolution. The field of fair and kind argumentation was seen to be inadequate. And now having pressed the work of silent alienation till, we regret to say, a small number are willing to co-operate with them, they have openly seceded, opened their batteries, and are fiercely calling for support. They mean to draw off enough, if possible, decently to organize a new party, and thus prosecute a civil war among the friends of freedom in Maine, intensely imbittered by such a spirit as pervades their Sentinel. This is the necessary—the inevitable result; they know it—they mean it, desperate as it is. It is not to be limited to this county, but spread over the State, if they can possibly find minds to operate upon.

The party should, therefore, understand what this means, and at what it aims. Let this be done, and such is our confidence in the deep sincerity and good sense of the party, that we cannot believe a policy so certainly ruinous to all our fondest hopes, and to the fruit of our toils and prayers for long and weary years, will receive the slightest countenance or support.

### Corrections and Exposures.

We proceed now to disabuse the party of the false impressions which that sheet of the 20th may *possibly* have made on a few minds, premising that Mr. Woodman, who usually is very fond of displaying his own name, is very careful to *conceal* it in this matter, for he knows it is so generally offensive that it will spoil all that he has to say. But the attempt is wholly useless, for he is as obvious as the glasses on his nose. Still, he is not the worst man in that concern.

On the 22d of September we published the most perfect returns of votes then existing in the State. The tables, as we know, were made up with much labor, and with every possible motive to have them right, and they were supposed to be nearly so. To save expense, we hired them of the *Advertiser*, such things being common among publishers. Now see this pettifogging *Sentinel* man strut out nearly *twenty days* later, after abundant time to correct errors, with his flings and insinuations, seeking to make deceptive impressions, and prejudice honest minds by known falsehood.

> "The Inquirer of Sept 22d undertook to publish our Senatorial vote; but in its usual careless mode of collecting news, it copied from the Advertiser, an opposing paper, and put the vote of Parker at 187, of Merrill at 460, of Sturgis at 62, and of Talbot at 74. These figures are all wrong, and those of Parker shamefully so. Though he was regularly nominated, and sustained by all of our party, who are willing to abide by regular nominations, receiving 471 votes, Mr. Willey cuts it down to 187, thus shaving off more than three fifths of it at one blow. This was peculiarly ungenerous to Mr. Parker, who has always been devoted to our couse, and faithful to our ticket. But Mr. Willey having succeeded in electing Mr. Vinton, who was also nominated by the whigs and the temperance convention, though at a cost to Mr. Parker of 850 votes, appears as much elated as though he had just put on his jacket and trowsers for the first time. He forgets all his obligations to Mr. Parker, in his joy at the election of Mr. Vinton."

What are people to think of such a man? Is there any truth in him? Messrs. Parker and Merrill are gentlemen whom we have long esteemed—long labored with; we aided their nomination, and the *Inquirer* gave them the same support which it gave the nominations of other counties, and not one word or letter appeared in it unfavorable to them. They are not men to be deluded with such stuff as this, of which most men would be ashamed.

He is greatly "encouraged" at their success in opposing the party, and seeking, though in vain, to defeat its will. In this city they had their complete organization, and the whole field to themselves, using such means as they chose, and with very little else to do. They are pleased also that hunker whigs aided them against Mr. Vinton, because he is a free soil man. But if they had got out their paper earlier, they think they would have done great things. *Why didn't they?* Why resort to the despicable trick of making your plunge upon him at the last moment? They say:—

> "All the 461 electors, who voted for Parker and Merrill, must agree with us in principle; otherwise they would have voted in favor of John Webb and Quinby, as was done by 850 nominal free soilers, who voted for Holmes and Vinton, and against all the rest of our ticket. We, in Cumberland, should then have deserved a place by the noble and independent Free Soilers of Lincoln, Kennebec, Waldo and Somerset, who have stood up manfully to their own tickets, and prevented elections in each of their districts."

The 850 old, laborious, true men, fighting for liberty long years, in which these men were in the service of slavery, are only "*nominal* free soilers!" This shows their proscriptive purpose, saying nothing of impudence. They mean to carry it out—put down—turn out all such men!

How do these 461 voters "agree with them in principle?" They generally refused to vote their ticket, the greater part of them voted for "Vinton the traitor," and the "whig," whom it was their *main object* to defeat. Besides, the Temperance ticket had but two or three days to reach the whole county. How do they know how many of these would have gone with the 850 had they duly understood it? We believe a majority of them. Then, too, these men who know so *much* did *not* know that the "nobles" in other counties whom they try to flatter, were ready to do just as was done here, and sought in several of them, as we know, the same arrangement adopted here, but without success. The whigs in Lincoln spurned an arrangement and were defeated. They *may* learn something by it. Men so astute as these *Sentinel* people should know what they were talking about.

The former charge of "palpable falsehood" is then repeated because our returns were not perfect. We stated that Mr. Woodman labored zealously in Minot He says he did not "step his foot" there. We may have been misinformed, or he may have worked without "his foot."

They seek to stigmatize the regular ticket of the party, made independently of their dictation, and by a large convention of delegates, as the *Inquirer's* ticket. It was so, because thus regular and fair, and we expect such will always be "Inquirer's tickets." We always knew that in a certain exigency this ticket would run low,—not from any disrespect whatever to the candidates, but from a conscientious regard to a higher obligation. It was forced unreasonably early upon the party for the very purpose of confining the voters by party machinery. We knew how it would end if the temperance question pressed. And the voters will do just so again, publish as many Sentinels as they please.

New Gloucester was not reported in our list, nor was it in that of the *Age*, made out some time later and praised by Mr. Woodman as exceedingly accurate; yet because of the absence of it in ours he has the honesty to say:

> "Mr. Willey says we got none in New Gloucester; but Mr. Willey is not to be relied on for facts."

Such as this shows the design of desperate men.

They say we went to Freeport Saturday before election So we did, but Messrs Parker and Merrill lost no votes there on our account—not one Not a word was said against voting for them.

As said above, we hired the table of county votes of the Advertiser to save expense, and allowed the same classification to stand because it was too small a matter to justify the trouble and cost of changing it. This too is seized for effect. They say:

> "Having deceived our friends during the campaign, by recommending Mr Vinton as a reliable Free Democrat we are glad to find, now the election is over, Mr. Willey classes him as a whig. We find he also classes Mr Muzzy as a whig. * * * We do not see but the classification is proper, for Messrs. Vinton and Muzzy acted and voted as whigs last winter. If they should return and act with the Free Democracy, we shall not be backward to acknowledge the fact."

This announcement must cause great satisfaction to those gentlemen and to the party to which they belong—very great! We have made out tables of free senators and representatives, including their names, and may do it again. They say:

> "We think they (the party) will see the absurdity of choosing for a County Committee such men as Brown Thurston, Joshua Waite and Nathaniel Pease."

*Perhaps* they will—*perhaps* not. We knew that the change made in that committee was a sore matter to these Sentinel people, but were not aware that the above gentlemen were positively *unfit* to be on a county committee. Besides, Mr. Waite is on *their own* county committee—how about that? Poor man!—gone for it now! And Dr. Pease, the sooner you pack saddle-bags and "vamouse" the better for you—depend on't.

### Read Out.

We owe it to the *two thirds of the party in this county*, who voted the Gray ticket, to apprise them where they are, with these "*so feeble anti-slavery principles*," their sins for printing temperance papers, paying lecturers, &c.

> "Their love for temperance is so great, and their anti-slavery principle, comparatively, so feeble, that they are ready to vote against our most unobjectionable candidates. Still they persist in coming into our conventions to defeat our plans, and break down the organization of our party. We think they are willing to aid the whigs in electing a national Senator, if the whigs are willing to assist them in electing a temperance man of any party for Governor Last year, thinking they could elect him, they voted for Dr. Hubbard, the most objectionable hunker in the whole State. Having little or no regard whatever for the great question of national Senator, they voted for the democratic and whig candidates for Representatives and Senators. This year they have done the same thing. But seeing there could be no choice of Governor, they voted for Dr. Holmes. This will enable them still to claim our name, and to come into our conventions again next year, to defeat our plans and break up our organization again. * * * *
>
> What if he (Vinton) should support a whig for national Senator. These men do not appear to care much for that; if, in truth, many of them do not like him the better for it.
>
> "They were among the most active in collecting funds from temperance men, whether whigs or democrats, to be used and expended in the campaign, to print and circulate papers, and to pay speakers at public meetings, for the purpose of withdrawing votes from those seven candidates and defeating them at the polls.
>
> If these men have anything more than the skin of Free Democracy left about them, why do they labor so hard to defeat our regularly nominated candidates? If they have not any thing more than the show of Free Democracy left, why do they persist in coming into our conventions to defeat our plans and break up our organization?

Heads off!—turned out!—no business in another free convention, though the fraud will be attempted, etc., etc. But we can allay the fears of these gentlemen. *Your* "convention" is the convention of three, and *your party* is the one organized there! You won't be disturbed. Calm your fears.

Mr. Woodman's charge of "unblushing falsehood," because our returns of our city votes were not perfect the *next day* after election—for that was all the time we had—closing up always Tuesday afternoon, is simply worthy of the man. They were as perfect as the city press, and other means at command, enabled us to make them.

We said "the free voters generally voted for whig representatives on temperance grounds." So they did, about three quarters of them, for we have about 200 voters in the city, and the Sentinel ticket averaged 1.

Our readers can judge where the charge of "unblushing falsehood" belongs.

### Misrepresentation.—Mr. Vinton.

> "But besides Mr. Vinton's past action, we had his present words, assuring us plainly enough that what he had done in his first Senatorial term, he would do again in his second, should he now have a second term When, in the convention that nominated him, he rose to explain his course in the ballottings for U. S. Senator, he did what? He justified his vote for Wm. Pitt Fessenden, and would make to the convention no pledge, and give no intimation that he would not do the same thing again."

Why not have the honesty to tell the truth, and say he refused all pledges, *one way and the other*, as to a particular man, and stood where he did last winter, on Mr. F.'s declarations of 1850, where he believed him then (last winter) to stand? Do they expect such base perversions will deceive the people?

### Mr. Fessenden.

Mr. Woodman has been reiterating for over a year certain reports respecting Wm. Pitt Fessenden, Esq., and we confess to giving them too much credit. The Sentinel swelters and hacks away at him, as if doing some mighty service. We did not consider that the business of wisdom during the canvass. It is not our business to defend him—he is equal to that himself, when he thinks proper. We advise people to wait till they hear another side to those statements. When men so strain their memories as to attempt to report a caucus speech made more than *three years ago*, and even to venture quotation marks, it looks suspicious.

But we will now say, and on the best possible authority, that Mr. Fessenden never said "he supported every act of Mr. Fillmore's administration." And if anybody so understood, he *misunderstood*.

Should his name come before the Free Democratic members of the legislature for support, they are the men thoroughly to understand what they do, though grateful to these Sentinel folks for their zeal to take care of them

DISCOURAGED.—Mr. Woodman intimates that he and his friends are considerably discouraged about doing much, until they "can have a new organ or a new editor." Yes, we understand.

### Reciprocity with the Argus.

The Argus patronisingly reported their county convention of three, and has twice spoken very kind words for them since, animating their faith with its best compliments, and most assured confidence that their "little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, would yet overspread the heavens," and that "arbitrary, inconsistent" fellow of the *Inquirer* would be put down. Of course grateful men would reciprocate such patronage as this, (even if no hunker money has been given to aid them) so the Sentinel responds as patronisingly in return; intimating that Mr. Pillsbury failed only by a slight indiscretion at Bangor, that what the *Expositor* calls his "*daily habits*" were no objection at all, and should not have been publicly alluded to; that all will be smooth sea for the hunkers next year, and counter efforts are quite inexpedient, &c. They say:—

> "Mr. Morrill, the temperance Democratic candidate, falls, we think, below the expectation of his friends, in the amount of his support, which barely rises above 11,000 votes.—Whether Mr. Morrill has supporters enough to save him, name and place, at the hands of his whole party, or whether he will be broken down, for want of more, is now doubtful."

Then classing the votes of Morrill and Pillsbury together, and speaking of "the foolish attempt to accomplish something immediately," they add:—

> "This shows Maine where she has been for more than thirty years, in the hands of the democrats. The democratic ascendency seems to be a fixed fact in her politics, and we ought to take heed of this fact, and not waste our strength in vain attempts to overthrow the ascendancy by some shrewd combination of votes, which can be but temporary."

The Argus was bound to reciprocate this kind word. It is just what the hunkers want, while its frozen treatment of Mr. Morrill and his friends incautiously reveals just where their real sympathies are.

### Behold Another Sentinel!

We were told that one more *Sentinel* was to appear, and here it comes, dated Oct. 29. And such a specimen of furious zeal, with one single aim, has not been seen before since John Rogers went to the stake. Everything else is forgotten, except as it could be made tributary to the single purpose of an onslaught on the *Inquirer*. Sophistry, perversion, compounds of truth and falsehood, wind-broken inferences, and sprained conclusions, are all gathered up and hurled with ludicrous fierceness right *at* us! "Blow, winds, and split your cheeks!"

It is the result of *three years'* patient, constant incubation by the co-partnership of Messrs. Woodman, Talbot and Day, exchanging service according to mutual convenience. The most prominent article that stares at the reader, is headed—"*Messrs. Day, Woodman and Talbot, and the Portland Inquirer.* To the Editors of the Sentinel."

This is signed—"John Q. Day, J. C. Woodman, Thomas H. Talbot." This triad, the only editors of the Sentinel, thus magisterially addressing themselves! A gentleman rather pertinently wonders "how much their postage bill was." The ponderous article closes thus:

> "That should the Inquirer continue its attacks on the undersigned, and persist in placing them before its readers in a false position, they shall re-open the subject, and *shall have no hesitation in laying before the public such evidence as that paper cannot fail to respect*"

Silly men! If you expect your despotic airs will excite any other emotions than contempt, you greatly mistake. Publish to your heart's content, but don't attempt to overawe this press from exposing you. You won't succeed.

We have no space, nor will our readers have patience, to review the some *fourteen columns* of the *State of Maine* size, for that office where it was printed probably had no other form—With one or two exceptions what substance it has, has already been noticed. But see one specimen:

A year ago or so, a resolution was offered in the Club in favor of increasing the circulation of the Inquirer in the city, which was adopted almost unanimously. But Mr. Talbot opposed it in a formal speech, making such statements as we felt called on to reply to. We said we well knew he had been opposing us ever since we had been here. He suggested that his opposition was not of quite so early a date, and we accepted the correction, fixing it a little later, at about the time of *his* coming to the city, to which he assented. Now hear him:—

> "Mr Willey (notice the habitual inaccuracy of the man) was upon the spot compelled to retract his statement, and confess that he did not know anything about it."

Such is the mean, perverse manner in which they operate. But the statement that Mr. Stackpole, (the one alluded to,) admitted that his (T.'s) "complaints against the Inquirer were substantially correct," is utterly false.—We appeal to him He deemed them so groundless and futile as to advise us not even to reply at all.

### Excluding Articles.

This is one prominent charge. No editor in the country has exceeded us in liberality to correspondents, whether agreeing with or opposing our own views. This is well known. But Mr. Woodman wrote an article early in the season containing his usual thrusts at those free voters who supported Hubbard We had stated that the good of the cause disallowed such use of the paper, and like an independent man declined the article. We well knew the consequences.

The only other instance to which they can refer is this:—While we were gone to the West, a kind friend, without any knowledge of ours, wrote an article designed to put the party on their guard against this very hostility to their paper. No names were used, nor any clue given as to the persons intended, except as the description might be known by a few to fit certain ones. After our return, an ill-tempered article was offered in reply, with the regal threat that if not inserted that week, it would go into other papers. We ought to have thrown it under the table from the manner of its presentation, but held it under advisement, the paper being full.

The Festival was then at hand, and we were told that they did not want it published till after that, which would put it off some two weeks more. We told them of our reluctance to publish it on account of the long angry controversy to which it would lead; and never again hearing from the matter till a week or so ago. we ever supposed the conclusion was to let it pass as an old matter. The fact was, they desired an occasion to say that we opened this controversy. We chose to let the responsibility be theirs.

Besides these two cases, no shadow of ground can be found for this charge. We have no fear of the decision of others. And now they publish but part of their article, perhaps lest the fulfilment should sustain the prophecy.

### The Indictment.

We shall not plead to the grand indictment prepared over the august names of "Messrs John Q. Day, J. C. Woodman and Thomas H. Talbot" against the Inquirer, but barely notice the man put forward as its leader. This John Q. Day is the one into whose hands the aggregate of anti-slavery newspaper circulation of the State, gathered by long years of toil, was placed in 1839. It was then adequate to a strong support. But such was his incapacity, so imbecile, so lean was the paper, notwithstanding Mr. Woodman's pen and purse, that in a few months he was turned out as the only measure for saving even a wreck of the paper. In one year the paper lost nearly one half its circulation and incurred a debt of some $700. It cost the friends $1,000 to save it, together with our and their utmost, self-sacrificing efforts ever since. It was not to be expected that he would be very well satisfied with his editorial experiment, the mischief of which the party will not soon forget.

Now we find him heading this arraignment of us!

The paper is not good enough by half for him! We refer this loafer and his impudence to others.

If he don't behave we will explain still further.

### Their Position.

Those men have seceded from the Free Democratic Party and organized one of their own, with its usual officers. They have not been read out, nor turned out, but they *went* out. They are a distinct party, and if honorable men even in a low sense, will not return to annoy the otherwise fraternal band of freemen in this State. Whatever they do for the cause we will rejoice in, but the party of freedom we will defend under all circumstances. We saw this storm coming, and remained in the State to aid in protecting the cause.

Those men have arrayed against them in absolute fixedness, so far as they are known, the moral and temperance sentiment of society, and would drive from us forever that great body of the State to which we must look for future strength. Nor would the party, if we know any thing of its spirit, endure their arbitrary dictation an hour.

Our general line of policy has secured the respect and won the confidence of that portion of society from which we are to draw our decisive strength, as well as the general approbation of the party. We *know* it. *We shall pursue it*—with a steady but inflexible hand, in that same sincere, upright and ingenuous manner which has ever controlled us hitherto. If we are all wise, faithful and conciliatory, and hold firmly together, determined to make a margin wide enough for all individual differences, we shall yet see—and before a long time, the honest reformatory power of this State consolidated into one solid body, on the right basis—and then the triumph!

### Wisconsin.

The elections in that State approach, in which is involved a spirited contest for the Maine Law. The Free Democracy sought to effect a union against rum and slavery, by making ex-Gov. Farwell a common candidate with the whigs, but they refused. Mr. F. is an anti-slavery man, with a thin whig dress remaining on him. So they took their own man, and the whigs, after much delay, made a feeble nomination of their own.

Quite lately the temperance men tried again to effect a union on Mr. Farwell, and had they succeeded, and obtained Mr. F's. acceptance, the Free Democratic party gave clear indications that they would still support him, their candidate declining. They had not so much "*dignity*" in the way as some people have in Maine, nor were they willing to sacrifice a great good to mere etiquette.

As it is, rum hunkers must carry the Governor, the free and Maine Law candidate receive an increased vote, but the temperance strength appear on the legislature. Here are some later indications:—

> WISCONSIN.—James Maxwell, the whig candidate for State Treasurer, has withdrawn from the canvass.
>
> O. F. Bartlett, the Free Soil candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, has declined the nomination, and avows his intention to support the whig candidate, Mr. McMynn.
>
> Mr. Baird has not withdrawn as the whig candidate for Governor, as was reported.
>
> The Watertown *Register*, a Democratic paper, flatly refuses to support the Barstow and Pierce ticket, and advises its readers to vote for Mr. Holton, (F. S.) for Governor, and Mr. Pixley, (whig) for Bank Comptroller.

### Not Far Out of the Way.

A writer in the *Expositor* says thus:—

> "It seems by the last election, that the Wilmot whigs and Wilmot democrats and free soilers, have planted themselves upon the Maine law, and set up for themselves. The liberals, of course, will adhere to their principles, by opposing the Maine Law, and sustaining the compromise and Baltimore platform This line of demarkation will be the line upon which the parties will split, or have split already. Old party lines are nothing, for they exert little or no influence; hence this new line will be the all-absorbing question. And the sooner the people define their position the better."

We quote the following article as a specimen, without demeaning ourselves by a reply. We simply stated that by egregiously false stories, the colored voters had been misled, and "prepared" thereby to vote as they did. Not a syllable disrespectful was said. The article will explain itself, and the character of the war waged on us.—*Ed. Inquirer.*

### Austin Willey's Insult to the Colored Voters of Portland.

TO THE REV. AUSTIN WILLEY,
*Editor of the Portland Inquirer.*

SIR:—As a member of the anti-slavery party of Maine, I have a word to say to you. I shall be exceedingly brief; and shall not hesitate to use the language my feelings dictate.

In your issue of the 22d inst. you say of a large part of the voters of the pure Anti Slavery Senatorial ticket in this city, that they "WERE COLORED PEOPLE WHO HAD BEEN PREPARED FOR THE OCCASION." There it is, Sir—look at it! Doubtless you will attempt to hide the detestable and vindictive temper under which it was written, by pleading that it was the language of inadvertence Look at it again, Sir, *Was* it the language of inadvertence? No, Sir! it was the dictate of that malice, of which, to those who read the Inquirer, it is by no means the first instance you have exhibited in dealing with your political opponents, since you became an editor of anti-slavery journals You "object was, Sir, and you know it, to cast odium on certain "white people," who, in opposition to you and the influences you have of late suffered to overrule your better judgment, were determined to advocate none but a purely anti-slavery ticket; and for this purpose, you could find no readier means than to insult and defame the colored voters of this city. *Colored people, were* they? Ay, colored people! *Prepared for the occasion*, were they? And pray, Sir, in what school did *you* learn to sneer at colored people? And how long have you been a resident here, that you have a right to insult those of this city?

Who better than you, Sir, knows, although you have resided here but a little time, of what sort of stuff these men are made? Who better than you knows, that they are not the imbeciles you in your insolence would affect to take them for? Who better than you knows what efforts have been made for a long time, both public and private, to convince them that the cause of temperance is paramount to the cause of anti-slavery; and with what just and sensible arguments they met those who attempted to seduce them into voting for candidates of the pro slavery parties?

One would have supposed, Sir, that, considering the efforts which the whig party of this city has made, year after year, for so long a time, to chain these men to its car, you would have had some admiration for the firmness with which, in the midst of many late defections, so many of them "stuck by" the cause of anti-slavery. But no, Si; although the expletive "noble" is singularly frequent on your lips, this is a species of nobility which it seems you are incapable of understanding—and instead of praising, you can only insult them. For shame, Sir; thrice for shame!

* * * * * * * * *

Now, Sir, one word more. It is rumored that you intend to leave the city and the State. How soon, I do not know. But, whether the period of your departure be sooner or later, allow me to say, that should you retain a disposition again to insult the colored voters of this city—to use an expressive phrase of Mr. Greeley of the Tribune, to whom a few months ago you gave a *quasi* endorsement, the wisdom of which I trust you have by this time discovered—you can "try it on," but if it does not prove to you a burning shirt, I much mistake.

ONE WHO RESPECTS THE COLORED
VOTERS OF PORTLAND.

*To the Editor of the Inquirer:*

GENTLEMEN:—A few of the citizens of Berwick and South Berwick, believing that all that all that is necessary to shut up grog-shops, is the *execution* of the Maine liquor law, went went to work three days this week, and the following is the result:

State *vs.* Olive Parsons of South Berwick; fined $20 00, and costs, $7 08—paid.

Benjamin Stillings of South Berwick, fine and costs $27 03—paid.

Mark Earl, of South Berwick, fine and costs $13 08—paid.

Ivory Chadbourne, of Berwick, fine and costs $27 55—paid.

Ambrose Allen, of South Berwick, fine and costs $30 07—paid.

Samuel Dixon, of Berwick, fine and costs $108 28—appealed and recognized in the sum of $200.

Ivory Chadbourn, of Berwick, fine and costs $118—appealed, $200 bonds.

Thomas W. Ricker, of South Berwick, fine and costs $108 82—appealed, $200 bonds.

GEO. K. NEALLY, *Justice of the Peace.*
INCREASE S. KIMBALL, of Sanford,
*Counsel for the State.*

### To the Friends of Education in Maine.

Deeming it necessary for the advancement of Popular Education in our State, that some permanent educational organization should be formed among our teachers and educationists, the undersigned beg leave to invite the friends of education and the teachers in the State, to meet in convention at Winthrop Hall in Augusta, on Wednesday, the 9th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of forming a State Educational Association, and of adopting such other measures as may be judged best for promoting the interests of public instruction.

All who may feel an interest in the object of the convention are cordially invited to attend.

OCTOBER 25, 1853.

WM. SMYTH,
MOSES LYFORD,
J. T. HUSTON,
SAMUEL F. DIKE,
DAVID CUSHMAN,
HORACE PIPER,
H. K. BAKER,
J. H DRUMMOND,
SIDNEY PERHAM,
HENRY A. WYMAN,
JOSEPH BARTLETT,
PARKER TUCK.

### Foreign Opposition at Honolulu.

At last advices from the Sandwich Islands, the excitement was on the increase. The refusal of the King to dismiss Messrs. Armstrong and Judd from office, had driven the filibusters mad. They seemed to be forming desperate resolutions to carry out their purpose. Secret societies were forming among the revolutionists; while on the other hand the Government were maturing measures for defence. Ere this some decisive action has doubtless taken place possibly violence has triumphed over justice—possibly the old enmity and jealousy of selfish men has overturned an administration that has so long defended a helpless King and a poor people from the avarice of their foes. Possibly foreign cupidity has obtained the lands that the Mission and Government have always endeavored to keep in possession of the natives. Possibly the foreign interest is at last in the ascendant, while the natives for whom that Government, as in duty bound, had legislated, rather for aliens, are made "hewers of wood and drawers of water," for the usurpers

"All this, and more, has taken place, if the filibusters have succeeded. The overthrow of Dr. Judd & Co. is *not* their ultimate design. The good of the natives is no part of that design. Allegiance to the King is but a mask which they have already ventured to throw off. * * * * Selfishness is at the bottom of all. That selfishness is two fold; it is sensual or it is avaricious, or both. In such a place as the Islands, it is usually both—lost demanding unrestrained indulgence, avarice grasping after the possessions of others.—*Pacific.*

TAKEN UP FOR LIVERPOOL.—New ship Ann Washburn, Minot, of this port, has been chartered for Liverpool, by parties in Montreal, to take a cargo of Flour to Liverpool, at 3s 6d per bbl. The flour is to come over the rails from Montreal.

# DOMESTIC NEWS.

A fugitive slave, while in custody before a U. S Commissioner in Cincinnati, slipped through the hands of the Deputy Marshal, and decamped. When the Marshal started in pursuit, he was loudly cheered by the crowd who had neglected to "trip up the nigger," as he "streaked it" for liberty. The fugitive had not been found at last accounts.

The Portland Mercantile Association sent a present of books to their [illegible] in Montreal. The latter in acknowledgment says thus pleasantly:—

"Formerly we railed at the United States, and perhaps they [illegible] in kind; but now we rail to each other, a happy paradox—a rail, [illegible]"

The [illegible] the inscription on the tomb stone of the [illegible] Jr.

"[illegible] the last words [illegible] Democracy [illegible] the Fugitive Slave Law."

W[illegible] away [illegible] of Cuba. It is [illegible] away, [illegible] ss mare's [illegible].

DEATH [illegible].—The [illegible] obituary [illegible] J. Russell Lowell [illegible]. We learn that she died on T[illegible], at [illegible], Cambridge, aged [illegible]2.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—NEW YORK, Oct. [illegible].—The extensive [illegible] establishment of R. I. [illegible] known as Union Hall, [illegible], on the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, [illegible] this morning. The [illegible] rally injured.

Three firemen were killed and three others were badly wounded by the falling of a wall, which buried them in its ruins.

The Independent Democracy of New York city have [illegible] to withdraw their [illegible] nominations, and to vote for [illegible] according to their individual preferences.—S[illegible] Chronicle.

This has direct reference to the temperance question. Where's the Sentinel? Have Messrs. Hale, Jay, and T[illegible] travel [illegible]!

"The Maine Law men of [illegible] county have nominated [illegible], the Whig candidate for Senator, and [illegible] Convention adopted a resolution to call upon Mr. Loomis, the Free Democratic nominee, to withdraw."

The Chronicle don't [illegible] this—likely as not it will be done. They must have a Sentinel there.

The two sections of the Locofoco party have nominated complete [illegible] in Albany. In Buffalo they have [illegible] for Mayor, but unite on [illegible] Surveyor.

The Albany papers record the fall of eight inches of snow on Monday last. It however melted nearly as fast as it fell.—Advertiser.

How did they measure it?

Dean Swift proposed to tax female beauty, and leave every lady to tax her own charms. He said the tax would be cheerfully paid, and very productive.

To cure poverty, sit down and growl about it. By so doing you will get rich, and contribute to the happiness of your friends.

It is said the Paris [illegible] of the London Times receives $[illegible] a year, and is furnished with a handsome suite of rooms.

The man who [illegible] a sense of duty," [illegible] as he hurriedly passed through the city the other day.

The first wheelbarrow load of earth that was removed in the construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, was taken from a battery at Fish Point, which was hastily thrown up on the Sabbath to repel a British invasion.—Montreal Sun.

FIRST SNOW.—Yesterday evening, about six o'clock, it commenced snowing. When we went to press, the streets were pretty well covered.—Montreal [illegible], 23d.

## The Voice Burnt Out.

We regret to learn by the Montreal Pilot that our friend Bibb has thus suffered. If any one has a spare dollar, send it on for his paper now.

"We regret to observe by an extra of the Voice of the Fugitive newspaper, of Windsor, C. W., that the building in which that paper was published, with all its contents, was consumed by fire on Sunday, the 9th instant. The editor supposes the fire to have been the act of an incendiary; and mentions that this is the second occurrence of the kind on the premises under suspicious circumstances. He also informs his readers, that the newspaper will be issued as formerly, so soon as arrangements can be made to supply the place of the materials destroyed."

## Irish Riot.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25, 1853.

Last night a bloody riot took place about dusk, three miles west of Washington, between a party of Irish railroad laborers, Corkonians and Connaught men. Two men had their skulls broken, and were otherwise injured.—One of them is not expected to live. The military and police were called out to-day, and fifty arrests were made.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2[illegible], 1853.

Mr. E[illegible] from this city this morning, and landed safely at Lancaster this evening.

Recently Mr Van [illegible], being in Belgium, sent word to the king that he wished to pay his respects to him, and [illegible] to do so in plain citizen's dress; [illegible] the king came in [illegible] spent several hours with Mr. Van [illegible].

REWARD [illegible].—The Cincinnati Christian Advocate says:—

Some time since, Judge [illegible] of the Criminal Court, [illegible] a person to slavery without a trial, [illegible] counsel employed in the case. This [illegible] the citizens of the south, and especially of New Orleans, that the Judge [illegible] it is presumed, some [illegible] his friends.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22, 1853.

The loss by the fire in this city yesterday is about $[illegible], [illegible] to the extent of $[illegible].

A NEW SKIN.—The idea of President Pierce on "Democracy" is well told by the following, from a correspondent of the New York Tribune:—

"Plain people from the country will be astonished at the magnificence of the Presidential mansion, when they come to Washington. It has been fitted up in regal style. For instance, a new carpet has been made in Scotland, for the East Room, at a cost of $2,[illegible]. It is said to be truly gorgeous, and is woven without a seam."

SPEAKING OUT. The New York Herald is corrupt enough to escape those sentiments of decency which restrain most other papers from an out-spoken declaration of what they often support. It says with much truth:

"The Richmond Enquirer has power to speak for the South only when it sustains the South. The national democracy of the North it was who fought through the Fugitive Law; who see in Slavery an element of national wealth and national strength; who look to its early extension into Mexico and Cuba; who would defeat the machinations of England and France by carrying it to those points where it can be most successfully and profitably employed; who would oppose the schemes of European despots for its abolition, by projects for its practical fortification within and without our present territorial limits."

REPORTED FILLIBUSTER MOVEMENT.—New York, Oct. 23.—A private letter from San Francisco, received by the Herald, states positively that an expedition for taking possession of Sonora is already organized in that city, under the lead of Wm. Walker, formerly of the San Francisco [illegible], and Col. J. Watkins. Two hundred men are already recruited for the expedition, were [illegible] to proceed by sea, in a few days. The [illegible] are southern men, and the design is to make Sonora a slave territory, under the name of the Republic of Sonora. The Constitution is already [illegible], and [illegible] the name of the Republic.

An unsuccessful [illegible] by what means [illegible] "Alas!" cried he, "I [illegible] she got too proud to speak to me."

IT was not until [illegible] 1700, that the London [illegible] daily journal—the Daily Courant. Scotland had a newspaper in 1653; Ireland in 1641; Germany in 1612; the American colonies in 1704. The earliest country [illegible] is supposed to be Italy.

A SOUTHERN PAPER says General Jackson's Cabinet was a [illegible]; [illegible] Cabinet of General Pierce is a [illegible]. A western editor, however, [illegible] it is composed of vulgar fractions.

WE learn from the Gardiner [illegible], that the citizens of Gardiner are about taking measures to have their city lighted with gas.

A man by the name of Kimball, of Union-street, was fined on Friday by the Municipal Court, $1[illegible] and costs, for selling liquor to a boy, fifteen years of age. He [illegible]. The police seized a quantity of liquor on his premises.

DREADFUL MORTALITY AT SEA. The Ship Sagadahock has been spoken at sea, [illegible] passage from Gottenburg to Boston with nearly sixty of her passengers dead of cholera and many more sick.

RARE FORTUNE.—A gentleman of this city received a letter on Saturday making known to him that he would shortly receive $20,000, as the result of a risk in a lottery. We hope this will not induce others to spend their money for lottery tickets, for there must have been "twenty thousand" blanks sold to others whose money will go to pay this prize.—Advertiser.

The Advertiser should have said forty thousand blanks must have been sold to pay the above prize.

Thousands of railroad hands have been discharged at the West, in consequence of the stringency in the money market; and the Cincinnati Commercial apprehends that there may be much suffering among them, unless the present state of things is removed.

LAUNCHED.—From the Yard of J. W. Dyer Esq., Cape Elizabeth, a fine Barque of 330 tons, to be called the MACON. She is owned in Boston, and is intended for the Southern packet trade.

About four hundred dollars were collected in aid of the Tract Society, on Sunday evening, at the Chestnut-street Methodist Church.

## News from the Pacific Coast.

ARRIVAL OF THE "OHIO."

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The steamer "Ohio," from Aspinwall, arrived this P. M., bringing $[illegible] on freight, and $20[illegible] in the hands of passengers. Also, the United States mails. The "Ohio" left Aspinwall on the 19th inst. Passed 15th inst., lat. [illegible] 07, lon 77 [illegible], brig "Grand Turk," of [illegible], abandoned.

The steamer "Falcon," for New Orleans, also left Aspinwall on the 19th.

An accident happened on the Panama Railroad, on the 1st inst. While the train which contained the passengers and [illegible] by the "Illinois," was passing over it, the locomotive came in collision with a bull, while crossing the bridge near Tarbonilla, and was thrown off the track, tearing up the bridge, and precipitating the cars into the ravine, [illegible] feet deep. The locomotive and five cars were smashed, and the bridge completely destroyed. An Irishman and a native were the only persons killed. Patrick Howard, passenger, had both his legs broken. Several others, chiefly attached to the railroad, were more or less bruised.

The 18 deserters from the United States frigate "Columbus," had been arrested on the Mosquito coast, where they had been creating a disturbance, and were to be carried to Aspinwall, in irons.

James Foley, a passenger on the "Illinois," was murdered at a native ranch, near the river Cardenas.

Letters from the Pacific coast had been received.

The Peruvian government had promised full satisfaction for the outrage at the Chincha Islands, but Mr. Clay being dissatisfied with the course of the said government, had referred the matter to his own.

A government gold escort had been attacked by a gang of bushrangers, and robbed of nearly $500,000 in gold. Several of the guards and four of the robbers were killed, and all comprising the escort, but two men, were more or less wounded.

A further shipment of Australian gold, amounting to $45[illegible], had arrived at Panama, by Adams & Co.'s express.

Melbourne, Australia, dates are to the 18th August. A number of new and rich mines had been discovered.

BOLIVIA.—Belzu and his ministers were at Lapaz. The revolutionists had fled to the Indians, and were seeking their protection.

CHILI.—The mines of Coquimbo were yielding finely, and the Amazon gold excitement continued.

The President of the Republic had granted the usual exequatur to Reuben Wood, U. S. Consul at Valparaiso.

The screw steamer "Isabel," sent out by Lady Franklin, for the Arctic regions, had arrived at Valparaiso, where, owing to a disagreement among the officers, the whole expedition was abandoned.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARCTIC."

WAR AT HAND.—THE CZAR FURIOUS.—FIGHTING IN CIRCASSIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30th.—Arrival of the "Arctic."

Constantinople was tranquil on the 5th inst. Part of the Russian army was going into winter quarters at Bucharest.

The Turkish declaration was received at Odessa on the [illegible].

General Luders was waiting marching orders.

The greatest confidence was prevailing in commercial circles.

It is reported that Russia and Austria will both remain neutral, and France quiet.

The first conflict, it is supposed, will ensue on the Black Sea or in Georgia.

Russian subjects in Turkey have been placed under Austrian protection.

Austria and Prussia had recalled their subjects from Turkish service.

The Turkish declaration of war had been published in full; it is temperate and high spirited. It does not lay an embargo on Russian ships, and fully protects all the rights of commerce.

When the Czar of Russia had heard that Turkey had declared war, he fell into a fury, and swore that he would wage a war of extermination against the Turks.

Omar Pasha had notified the Russian commander to retire from the Principalities before the 25th inst., or he would commence hostilities; Old Gen. Paskiewitch, of Polish celebrity, had taken the chief command of the Russian army in the Principalities.

On the 5th, the combined fleets were observed, preparing to advance to Constantinople.

A battle was fought on the 27th ult, between the Circassians, under Gen. Schamyl, and the Russians, in which the Circassians had been compelled to retire to their fastnesses in the mountains, with a heavy loss on both sides.

The Times says that the Turkish manifesto is one of the strongest and most unanswerable State papers issued during the present century.

The Post says that morally Russia is already defeated, and that she will be so materially.

Hostilities on the Danube and on the shores of the Caspian sea, are inevitable.

A despatch from Vienna, of the 17th, says that Prince Gortschakoff has replied to the Turkish summons, that he has no authority either to commence hostilities, to make peace, or to evacuate the Principalities: he therefore refused to do one thing or the other.

The Turks will allow neutral flags to sail the Danube to the 20th inst., but no longer.

Prussia and Austria both give indications, though not firmness, that they will maintain a neutral position in case of a Turkish war. The French and English diplomatists [illegible] consider that war being confined to the Turkish frontier will not spread in Europe.

THE EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.—The Japan Expedition had returned from Jeddo, August 17th. Commodore Perry had an interview with two imperial princes, and delivered the President's letter. The Americans and Japanese parted with [illegible] expressions of good will and interchange of civilities, presents, &c.

MEYER'S UNIVERSUM, parts [illegible] and 7 are [illegible]. The contents are as follows, and as beautiful as nature itself, almost.

Bunker Hill Monument.
Luxembourg Palace, Paris.
Newsaty, in Hungary.
Geneva in Switzerland.
Liverpool, England.
The Balcan Pass, Hungary.
Stonehenge.
Pekin, in China.
25 cents a number. George Lord, Agent, [illegible] Exchange St.

THE UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATED, EAST AND WEST, parts 4 and 5 of each, by H. J. Meyer, are splendid Numbers, representing
Columbia Bridge.
Genesee Falls.
Catterskill Falls.
Gowanus Heights near Brooklyn.
Chapel of our Lady.
Below Table Rock.
Trenton Falls.
Trenton High Falls.
New Harmony.
Burlington.
Stone Walls on the Missouri
St. Charles.
Prairie Du Rocker.
Sunrise on the Mississippi.
Scenery on the Lake Pepin.
Grand Tower on the Mississippi
Price 50 cents per number George Lord, 61 Exchange St., Agent.

USE

## DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES,

FOR YOUR

## COUGHS and COLDS.

☞ For sale by all the Apothecaries. oct.2[illegible] m[illegible]

## KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

It is now about two years since Mr. Kennedy first began to put his "Discovery" in the hands of agents to sell.

Before, he had operated in a small way—manufacturing a few gallons at a time, and travelling through the towns in the vicinity of his residence at Roxbury, seeking out the sick and suffering—often those who had been declining for years, until they had given up all hopes of a cure, and had become content to suffer out their allotted time under the impression that there was no help for them.

No matter how bad the case he invariably insisted a cure might be effected, and went on the principle—"if it does you no good I will charge you nothing for the medicine."

In this way the medicine was brought into notice, and after a while the demand for it became greater than he could supply in the old way and he had to give up travelling and confine himself entirely to the making of the article, while others sold it for him.

In fact, every bottle sold, always sold another, for it always cured. It was found that no matter how bad the case, or what the humors, it had to yield. The most astonishing cures were everywhere effected.

People said the medicine was rightly named for wherever the humor had settled causing local disease, it was sure to find it out, seeming to effect mostly that part of the system.

Thus if the Lungs were affected it caused darting pains through those parts. If the Liver or side was affected, it caused pain there. If the stomach was foul or billious nausea &c. But these symptoms always disappear after a little time, and the general health goes on improving all the while the medicine is taken, till a perfect cure is effected.

Large numbers of Letters containing statements of cures have been received, many of which have been published in a large circular which can be had of any of our agents.

The following cures we can only mention here, referring the reader to the nearest agent for the circular containing a more full account of these, and many other cases.

Notice.—These statements are all from people living Roxbury and adjoining towns where Mr. Kennedy and his medicine is best known. "In the mouth of two or three witnesses every word shall be established." Wm. Cohuin of Dedham, was cured of ulcers on the Head, and Headache by the Discovery.

Mary H. Bassett, of Roxbury, was cured of Sick Headache, with general debility and lassitude of the whole system, of consumptive tendency, by the Discovery. Three bottles effected a permanent cure.

Mrs. Emily Lacey, of Cambridge, was cured of Ulcers and running Sores on the Head.

Mrs. Mary Ann Clark, Cambridge, was cured of Ulcerous Sores on the Head, severe Headache, Giddiness, Nervousness &c.

Three children of Mr. Dunn were cured of scaley eruptions, and blotches on the Head and round the ears.

Mr Desmoid, of Dedham, was cured of humor in the eyes.

Mr T[illegible], agent of the Dedham Factory, of Humor in the eyes.

Susan R[illegible]ey of humor about the eyes and, severe Headache.

Wm Bird, Dorchester, was cured of boils, and humor.

John Steadman, Boston, of humor contracted from a horse.

Jane Monro, Dorchester, was cured of Rheumatism.

Moses Smith, of Brighton, was cured of Rheumatism.

Joseph Ellwell of Quincy was cured of Rheumatism.

Mrs. Barberry Black, Medford, of Rheumatism;

Seth [illegible]rane, Neponset, was cured of SALT RHEUM.

Francis Felton, of Cambridge, of Salt Rheum.

Mrs. [illegible], Ruincy was cured of SCROFULA.

A son of Wm. G. Swan, Neponset, of Scrofula, with swellings of the neck and throat.

Lucinda Steele, Cambridge, of Scrofulous Humor.

Miss [illegible] Murray, Roxbury, of Scrofulous Sores.

J. P. Tarbel, Brighton, of Pimples on the face.

George Gibson, Dorchester, of Pimples on the face.

Mrs. R. G., of Dorchester, of Pimples on the face.

Pheobe Hoyt, of Boston, was cured of Erysipelas.

Margaret Sprouls, Cambridge, of Erysipelas.

Martha F. Reynolds, Roxbury, Neuralgia.

Sarah Roberts, Charleston, of Neuralgia.

Geo. M. Brewster, Boston, of the worst Jaundice.

Margaret Moore, Cambridge, of Jaundice, loss of appetite, &c.

Mrs Chester Morse, Roxbury, of Canker in the mouth, stomach and bowels. Very bad case.

If you have a desire to know more of this wonderful medicine call on an agent and get a circular containing full accounts of the foregoing, and many other cases.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery, is sold at one dollar a bottle, by C. W. ATWELL, general agent for the State of Maine, to whom all orders must be addressed.

## THE SLAVE CODE

Is for sale at this office for 75 cents each.—For 90 cents we send it to any part of the land. Every man should have it.

**For Two Dollars**, we will send a copy of the Key post paid and a copy of the Portland Inquirer for one year to any new subscriber.

**The Key** to Uncle Tom's Cabin has come and is for sale at this office for fifty cents, or for sixty-five cents sent free of postage to any place.

## MARRIED.

[illegible], by Rev. [illegible] S. Eaton, Mr. Peter D[illegible] to Miss Sarah J. [illegible], of Portland.

[illegible], by Rev. Mr. Carpenter, Mr. [illegible] Jr., to Miss Caroline, eldest daughter of [illegible].

[illegible], by Rev. Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Thomas [illegible] to Miss Mary K., daughter of [illegible].

[illegible], by Rev. Dr. Dwight, Mr. Geo. W. [illegible] to Miss Caroline E. [illegible] of P.

[illegible], by Rev. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] to Miss Martha [illegible].

[illegible], by Rev. R. Streeter, Mr. Daniel P[illegible] to Miss Emily A. M[illegible] of P.

[illegible], by Rev. Kenneth Brooks, of [illegible], Mr. [illegible] Cleveland, Jr., to Miss Sarah J. [illegible].

[illegible] 4th, by Rev. H. Hawes, Mr. Chas. H. W[illegible], of Boston, to Miss Sarah [illegible]; [illegible] Mr. Edward Jackson to [illegible].

## DIED.

[illegible], Mr. Wm. M. Patrick, aged 29.

[illegible], Mrs. Sally M., wife of Capt. [illegible], 47.

[illegible], Ella Augusta, infant daughter of Edward H. and Sarah C. [illegible], aged 4 mos.

[illegible], Mrs. Elizabeth A., wife of Wm. [illegible], in the 4[illegible] year of her age. Mrs B. was originally [illegible].

In Bangor [illegible] inst, Mrs. Ann M. Howard, aged 34.

In [illegible], Mr. Robert [illegible], aged [illegible].

In Barrington, [illegible], Mr. Jabez Bradbury, aged 53.

In S[illegible], 13th inst., Capt. Thos. P. Tufts, aged [illegible].

In [illegible], Mr. E[illegible] Dodge, aged 62.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PORTLAND.

TUESDAY, Oct. 25.

ARRIVED,

Brig Toronto, Green, Boston.
Sch Mary Shields, Watt, Gardiner, for New Bedford.
Sch Matilda, Johnson, Harswell.

CLEARED,

Brig Martha Kinsman, Dyer, Matanzas, by W. W. W[illegible]; Sch [illegible], Windsor, [illegible]; [illegible] Elizabeth, Sawyer, [illegible].

SAILED, wind [illegible], A. B. Thompson (not 2 sh[illegible]); barques Sarah B. Hale, [illegible]; brig Zebra.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26.

ARRIVED,

Brig Harriet, Hall, New York.
Sch John Still, Porter, New York.
Sch Alert, Wass, Addison.
Sch Revalo, Leland, Ellsworth for Boston.
Sch Orient, Day, Tremont for Boston.

CLEARED,

Br schs Mariner, Clark, Walton; Union Jack, Maitland, Sterling, Barker [illegible].

THURSDAY, Oct. 27.

ARRIVED,

Brig Xenophon, York, Matanzas, 13th inst. Left barques Octavia, Collins, for Boston next day; Diligence [illegible]; brigs Geo. F. [illegible], Kinsman, [illegible] St. John, [illegible] disg. Spoke 15th, off Cape Florida, barque Zephyr [illegible] Brown, 9 days from New Orleans for Cat[illegible] 31st, lat 32 20, lon 7[illegible], fell in with [illegible] J C Freemont, Talpey, from Jacksonville for New York, dismasted and water logged. Took off the captain and crew, and brought them to this port.

Brig Portland, Stetson, Savannah via of Newport.

Brig Hanover, York, Philadelphia. Night of 24th, during a severe gale, Montauk Point M [illegible] miles, shipped a sea which carried away deck load, stove bulwarks, and did other damage.

Brig Hibern[illegible], Penfield, New York.
Brig Wm M'Gilvery, Clifford, Providence.
Sch Ellen Dyer, Kelby, Baltimore for Calais.
Sch George Brooks, Stetson, Philadelphia.
Sch Mountain Eagle, Pressey, New York for Bangor.

CLEARED,

Br schs [illegible], Westmoreland, [illegible]; [illegible] Fowler, C[illegible]; Sch Eliza Ellen, Baker, Boston.

FRIDAY, Oct. 28.

ARRIVED,

Sch Mary Wise, Crocket, New York.
Sch H[illegible], New York.
Sch Mer[illegible], Henley, Providence.
Sch Kate Aubrey, Thrasher, Quincy.
Sch Balance, Thorndike, Rockland.

CLEARED,

Br brig Helt, Rathbourn, St John, NB, by Upham & Butler—Sch L S Pond, Crowell, New York; Southerner, Ricket, Boston; Utica, Douglass, do.

SATURDAY, Oct. 29.

ARRIVED,

Br sch Richard Cobden, Chisholm, Maitland, plaster.
Br sch Nautilus, Martin, Windsor, plaster.
Sch Marcia Farron, Spear, Windsor, plaster.
Sch Wm H Turner, Snowman, Boston.
Sch Equity, Brown, Newburyport.
Sch Charlotte, Phipps, Machias.
Sch Amethyst, Harnden, Con[illegible]boro;
Sch Samaritan, Dodge, Pressey, Ellsworth.
Sch Abagail, Staples, Ellsworth.
Sch He[illegible], Means, Ellsworth for Boston.
Sch Lenity, Clark, Frankfort for Manchester.
Sch Harriet, Doyle, Bay St Lawrence, 7[illegible] bbls mackerel.

CLEARED,

Barque F A Perly, Stanwood, Havana, by Cram & Perley—Schs Jane, (Br) Montgomery, Yarmouth, NS. Citizen, Wallace, Boston; Berry, Littlejohn, do.

SUNDAY, Oct. 30.

ARRIVED,

Barque Gamb[illegible], Poland, Salem.
Br sch Conquest, White, Maitland, plaster.
Sch Susan, Graffam, New York.
Sch Accommodation, Johnson, Newburyport.
Sch [illegible] Hanson, Watt, Bangor.
Sch James [illegible], Grover, Rockland.

MONDAY, Oct. 31.

ARRIVED,

Barque N W Bridge, Woodbury, Boston.
Brig Henrietta, Norris, Boston.
Sch [illegible] Richards, Pendry, Tremont.
Sch M[illegible] Creek, Lord, Surry for Boston.
Sch Oriana, Pittee, Bangor for Port Norfolk.
Sch Sterr, Downs, Bangor for Boston.
Sch [illegible], Low, Bangor for Boston.
Sch Mars Hill, Blake, Bangor for Boston.
Sch Ann Doyle, Bangor for Boston.

CLEARED,

Barque Ri[illegible] Leighton, [illegible], Jenness, Chase & Co—Brig Wm McGilvery, [illegible], Cardenas, [illegible].

LAUNCHED.

At Waldoboro' 20th inst, by Mr W F Stover, a fine ship of [illegible] tons, called the SEVEN OF THE OCEAN, to be commanded by Capt Chas [illegible].

At Rock[illegible] and 2[illegible] inst, by Mr [illegible] Starrett, an excellent barque of 4[illegible] tons, called the MARY J KIMBALL, to be commanded by Capt Moses Fiske.

At Hallowell, 22d inst, from the yard of Mr Daniel Small, a fine ship of 65[illegible] tons.

DISASTERS &C.

Ship Mary Glover, of Boston, at New York from Antwerp, lost mainsail and received other damage in a S W gale.

Barque Mary Elizabeth, of Searsport, at New York from [illegible], had heavy westerly gales, lost fore [illegible] &c.

Sch Glenview, Patridge, hence from Wilmington, NC, with [illegible] and sails all gone, but wanting no assistance, was fallen in with 21st inst by steamer Southerner at New York.

Brig Globe, Jordan, from Bangor for Barbadoes, put into Wilmington, NC, [illegible] inst, in distress.

Brig C[illegible], of East Machias, Small, from Jacksonville for Boston, was towed into Charleston about 22d inst, totally dismasted.

Brig Harbinger, Mitchell, from Curacao for Portland, with salt put into Wilmington, NC, 21st inst, with loss of sails and [illegible].

Sch Gl[illegible], Edgecomb, from Savannah for Philadelphia, put into Charleston 19th inst, in distress, having been in contact on the 11th, with an unknown vessel—was struck on the larboard quarter, and cut down to within a foot of the water, [illegible] lost mainsail. Was obliged to throw over part of deck load.

Brig Matamoras, at New York from Picton, had heavy gales, and stove [illegible], split sails, &c.

Brig L[illegible], which sailed from Charleston 18th inst for Boston, put back abt 22d, having been totally dismasted in the late gales.

Brig Commerce of Boston from Savannah, for Gandaloupe, which put into Charleston a second time, and sailed in a severe gale, has been condemned and will be sold.

Ship John Merrick, at Philadelphia from Liverpool, had a heavy gale 10th inst, lost sails, fore topgallant mast fore top mast and jibboom, sprung maintop sail yard and bulwarks, and had head rails washed away.

Sch Mt Vernon, Mathews, 7 ds from Stonington for Wilmington, NC, put into Charleston 21st inst, with loss of sails, water casks, boat stove &c, having been driven to the leeward in the late gale.

Brig St Lawrence, of Waldoboro, Fuller, fm Georgetown, SC, for Portsmouth, with lumber, was abandoned at sea no date. Crew saved and carried into Savannah.

Sch G W Pickering, of and from Searsport for Wilmington, NC went ashore 19th inst, at 4½ o'clock, abt 6 miles S of Tybee, in a gale, and at last accounts was high and dry on the beach. The captain arrived at Savannah 21st, and would return to her with assistance. She is undoubtedly insured.

Ship Lapland, (of Boston) Taylor, from St John, NB, for Liverpool, is reported to be wrecked at Trescott.

Fishing schs Mary, Gillespie, and Virginia, Coffin, both of Portland, were ashore at Cheticau, much damaged.

Ship Ligure seen dismasted and on her beam ends is stated to belong to Richmond not Rockland.

Barque Almira, of Portland, at Boston from New Orleans, was hove down in a hurricane, lost part of deck load and split sails.

Sch Isaac Achorn, from New York for Portland, put into Rockland 26th inst, with five feet of water in the hold, having sprung aleak, night of 24th during gale.

Brig J C Freemont, Talpey, from Jacksonville for N York, before reported abandoned, and crew brought to this port, was then lying on her beam ends, 14th inst, while lying to in a heavy gale.

Sch Mary Ann [illegible] (Hampden) Ryder, from Jacksonville for New York, was abandoned at sea abt 20th inst, crew taken off by brig Kate Heath, at Wilmington, NC.

Brig Con[illegible], Small, from Jacksonville for Boston, which put in the same day, lost foremast, head of fore mast and jibboom, had some sails blown away and lost part of deck load.

Sch G[illegible] Horton, Pendleton, from N York for Boston, put into Portsmouth [illegible] with cargo shifted [illegible] and other damage.

Brig [illegible], of East Machias, at Boston from Baltimore, experienced heavy gale [illegible] inst, and lost [illegible] and had decks swept of every movable thing.

Sch [illegible], of Pr[illegible] Me, from [illegible] Island for a N[illegible] port, was abandoned at sea no date, captain [illegible] to New York by barque Ranger.

The [illegible] many years. Brig Albert Fearing [illegible] brig Caryl [illegible] Patrick's wharf. The A F [illegible] severely damaged in other respects. The Caryl [illegible] rail broke, [illegible]. Sch Flora [illegible] F[illegible].

Sch Pe[illegible] from Boston for [illegible], [illegible] reported [illegible] were carried away [illegible] crew [illegible] New York.

[illegible] at New York from Coast of Mexico, with [illegible] sails [illegible] der [illegible].

[illegible] from [illegible] for Providence, before reported [illegible] inst [illegible], boats and most of her [illegible].

[illegible] Camden, three days from Charleston for Pr[illegible], dismasted and waterlogged, was [illegible] to Oswego, at New York, [illegible] to New York.

Sch G[illegible] Horton, from New York for Boston, before reported put into Portsmouth in distress, [illegible] leaky [illegible].

[illegible] Grand T[illegible], of S[illegible] reported abandoned, [illegible] passed on [illegible] fire and [illegible] were [illegible] to the [illegible] and she had been [illegible] her [illegible] were [illegible], hatches off, and [illegible].

Brig Mary Jane Gilchrist, from New York for Jacksonville, before reported, was nearly off St John's bar when she was [illegible] in a hurricane [illegible] and [illegible] night her [illegible] foremast with sails and rigging attached [illegible].

Sch [illegible], of Portland, from Wilmington NC for Boston, [illegible] abandoned, was again fallen in with [illegible] water logged and with [illegible] of [illegible] Palmetto, at Nantasket.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have released to Ben[illegible] A. Haynes, my minor son, his time until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, with liberty to negotiate and [illegible] for himself and on his own account. I shall [illegible] after this date [illegible] claim none of his earnings, nor shall I pay any debts of his contracting.

Yarmouth, Sept. [illegible] A. D. 1853.

oct [illegible] 3w NATHANIEL HAYNES.

## Partnership Notice.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of

## NOYES, WESTON & CO.,

for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business.

JOS. C. NOYES,
T. H. WESTON,
C. A. STACKPOLE.

PORTLAND, Sept 1, [illegible] tf

## AXES.

THE well-known superiority of the GENUINE HARTFORD COLLINS AXES, has induced some manufacturers to stamp their axes H. COLLINS, and such axes are frequently sold as my manufacture.

The GENUINE COLLINS AXES, which have been [illegible] for more than twenty five years, and which have sustained such an unrivalled reputation, are [illegible] COLLINS & CO., HARTFORD. They are to be found at our Depot in the city of New York, and at the principal Hardware Stores in the Union.

SAML. W. COLLINS.

New York, April 1, '53.—1y.

## To Patients.

DR. STOCKWELL, the Associate of Dr. R. RICHARD CLAY, will be in attendance at the Elm House and office, Portland, until further notice, for consultation with patients laboring under the various forms of Disease, particularly Diseases of the Lungs, Nervous System, and all kinds of Chronic and Female Complaints. In the treatment of which he has met with the most flattering success.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. Examinations free.

Cancers, Fistula, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Epilepsy and Phthisis, receive the especial attention of Dr. Stockwell.

☞ Dr. Clay has removed from Gardiner to Portland. Residence at the Elm House. Office 139½, opposite the Elm House.

July 6th 1853 tf

## TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

FORMERLY EAGLE HOTEL,

COLLEGE STREET, NEAR M'GILL STREET.

MONTREAL.

Carriages to and from the Boats and Cars free of charge.

oct 5 FRANCIS DI[illegible]LOS, Proprietor.

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## 1000 DOLLARS A YEAR

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This Excellent Work, so long and so favorably known, has been renewed with new interest and attraction. Many of the best writers in the country are among its contributors. It is intended to rank among the best Literary Journals. While it treats of home education [illegible], it will contain articles of interest and value [illegible] the members of the family.

"THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE has gone into the hands of enterprising publishers, and we have a right to expect its future career will more than keep good its former reputation of the work, for interest, adaptedness, and utility. As a work for ladies, and for the family, it has no superior, and we are glad to see it flourish.—N. Y. Evangelist.

PRICE $1.[illegible] a year in advance. Postage paid at the office of delivery, six cents a year.

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116 Nassau St., New York.

Dec. 4, '52—1y.

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This Magazine, still under the care of its original proprietor, the veritable PETER PARLEY, has a world wide reputation. It is unquestionably the best work of the kind in the country. How many adult readers have vivid recollections of the pleasure with which they perused its pages. How it stimulated them to read and to think! Would you afford a similar pleasure to your child, or to some young friend, send them Merry's Museum. It grows better every year, and is rapidly extending its circulation. Read what others say of us.

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Dec. 4, '52.—1y.

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THE SUBSCRIBER having on hand a large assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC MARBLE, of the best quality, will continue the manufacture of

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STOCK, WORK and PRICES.

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J. H. COOK

Portland, Nov. 25, 1851 48 f.

# THE GLOBE.

## The Official Paper of Congress,

AND NEWSPAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

It will be seen by the annexed extract from a letter of General Washington to David Stewart, dated New York 17th March, 1790, that the idea of such a paper as I propose to make the Globe originated in the mind of the Father of his Country. He said:

"It is to be lamented that the editors of the different Gazettes in the Union [illegible] more generally and more correctly [illegible] in stuffing their papers with scurrility [illegible] that would be read [illegible] the [illegible] The [illegible] the [illegible] is [illegible]."

Spark's Writings of Washington, vol. 10 p. 84.

THE DAILY GLOBE

AND

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE

[illegible] to the debates of Congress, [illegible] a regular newspaper, [illegible] news [illegible] matter which may be called [illegible] news.

Having [illegible] of perfecting the reports of [illegible] the official [illegible] in connection with [illegible] as shall outstrip [illegible] intelligence [illegible] from the seat of Government [illegible] whatever.—It will [illegible] to cities within [illegible] of Washington by [illegible] are [illegible] the city of New York, the Globe [illegible] have reached the post office of that city by the Express Mail of [illegible] will be [illegible].

I will [illegible] Reporters in Congress [illegible] and I shall by [illegible] Express. Mail [illegible] for the East, West, and [illegible] for the South, [illegible] proceedings of Congress [illegible] of adjournment. Thus the accurate debates of Congress will reach the cities two hundred [illegible] before their daily morning papers are in circulation.

[illegible] the country by telegraph. I will [illegible] the Executive Departments through official [illegible] the [illegible] the Globe and [illegible] the Express trains. In this way I hope to create a new era in the dissemination of news from Washington. Hitherto no newspaper has attempted to give [illegible] at Washington before [illegible] at a distance had received the first impressions from irresponsible telegraphic despatches, or by letter writers biassed by peculiar views.

Washington has now become a great centre of [illegible] interest during all the year [illegible] the Executive [illegible] the information [illegible] by them even during the recess of Congress [illegible] to the [illegible] that I shall continue the publication of the daily paper permanently, with a view to become the vehicle of the earliest and most correct intelligence.

It is part of my plan to reduce the price of the daily paper to half that of similar papers, and thus I hope to extend its circulation so as to invite advertisements. I [illegible] of the Government, [illegible] which I hope to obtain such terms as will induce them to advertise in every village throughout the Union, where the [illegible] and [illegible] of Congress [illegible] take it, and some of them a large number of copies.

The installation of a new Administration and a new Congress [illegible] of the public affairs as [illegible] of the text [illegible]. Many of the interests which were brought up in the last Congress were [illegible] by the Democratic majority to await the action of a Democratic Executive. The new modeling of the tariff, the new land system, the question of giving homesteads and making every man a freeholder who [illegible] of the Atlantic and Pacific [illegible] railroad [illegible] across the [illegible] the Union; reform in the army [illegible] these great questions [illegible] of [illegible] men and every [illegible] in the Union, will, now be [illegible] matured by [illegible] Government's [illegible] now [illegible] with old ones, [illegible] the scenes at Washington, will [illegible] greatly [illegible] the party organizations of the country.

To these elements of interest another is likely to be introduced by the [illegible] of Europe. [illegible] peace in Europe there is [illegible] the [illegible] war [illegible] the United States [illegible] vortex. Indeed, from late events it is apparent that our Government is already drawn into European difficulties. These circumstances are calculated to draw the public mind towards the next Congress with more expectation.

The DAILY GLOBE will be printed on fine paper, double royal size with small type, (brevier and nonpareil, at [illegible] a year.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will also be printed on a double royal sheet, in a book form royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE proper will be made up of the proceedings of Congress and the running debates as given by the Reporters. The speeches which members may choose to write out themselves will, together with the messages of the President of the United States, the reports of the Executive Departments, and the laws passed by Congress, be added in an Appendix. Formerly I received subscriptions for the Congressional Globe and Appendix separately. But this has not been found satisfactory, inasmuch as it gave an incomplete view of the transactions in Congress, and I therefore have concluded not to [illegible] them apart, considering that neighbors can have the advantage of both by clubbing in case individuals shall find it too onerous to be at the charge of both.

To facilitate the circulation of the Congressional Globe and cheapen it to subscribers, Congress passed last year a joint resolution making it free of postage. I annex it, as the law may not be accessible to postmasters generally:

Joint resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the debates thereon.

With a view to the cheaper circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by the order of Congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

Approved, August 6, 1852.

A [illegible] the DAILY GLOBE at half the price of similar publications so the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX is sold for half the cost of composition, presswork and paper [illegible] of Congress [illegible] of composition [illegible] more than the cost of press work and paper. It requires the sale of about [illegible] copies to reimburse expenses. If [illegible] were sold, the cost of each copy would be about $[illegible]. The debates in the English Parliament cost about [illegible] cents as much as I charge subscribers for the debates in Congress, equal in quantity, and as well reported and printed.

The next session of Congress will be a long one; and it is believed the Congressional Globe for it will reach [illegible] royal quarto pages as the last long session made [illegible] the one before made 3,900 royal quarto pages—four large volumes each. If subscribers will be careful to file all the numbers received by them, I will supply any that may miscarry in the mails. This work increases in value as it grows old.—The first seventeen volumes will now command three times, and some of the [illegible] times, their original subscription price.

The [illegible] for the Congressional Globe including the Appendix and the laws, six dollars.

Complete indexes will be made out and forwarded to subscribers [illegible].

Subscribers for the Daily should [illegible] money here [illegible], and for the Congressional [illegible] the [illegible]. The money [illegible] order for [illegible] the Daily or Congressional Globe. Bank notes, current where the subscriber resides, will be received at par.

JOHN C. RIVES.

WASHINGTON, October 12, 1853. nov 3 3w

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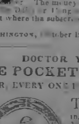

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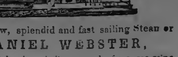
sept 26 4m

## FOR BANGOR.



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## THE MARRIAGE STATE:

Shall Happiness and Health, or Misery and Sickness, attend it?

## MOST STARTLING CONSIDERATIONS!

## Reflections for the Thoughtful.

Strange that countless human beings exist and drag through life [illegible] the beasts of the field, or the insects of the earth, caring no more thought or reflection than though the noble faculties of mind were not vouchsafed to them.

Many such are husbands and fathers, upon whom are dependent the health, the well-being, and the happiness of a confiding and affectionate wife, with perhaps a family of children.

HOW OFTEN IT HAPPENS THAT THE

WIFE LINGERS FROM YEAR TO YEAR

in that pitiable condition as [illegible] for one day to feel the happy and exhilarating influence incident to the enjoyment of health.

She may not be [illegible] confined to her bed, or even to her [illegible] her [illegible], ambition and energy induce [illegible] personal charge of her household, even when her health will not admit of [illegible] perceptibly sinking from day to day [illegible].

Thus, day after day [illegible] until [illegible] transpire. Her health [illegible] finally even the hope of recovery [illegible] remains. And thus

THE BLOOMING BRIDE,

but a few [illegible] and youth, and [illegible] apparently [illegible] a feeble, sickly [illegible] emaciated, nerves unstrung [illegible] impaired and an [illegible] and mental prostration.

Sometimes these [illegible] arise from [illegible] causes. But oftener, by [illegible] and [illegible] ignorance of the [illegible] health [illegible] the [illegible] the violation of which [illegible] and misery, [illegible].

Hereditary Complaints upon the Children

"UNTO THE THIRD AND FOURTH GENERATION."

Transmitting CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, HYPOCHONDRIA, INSANITY, GOUT, KING'S EVIL, and other diseases,

AS A

DREADFUL INHERITANCE

from the Parents.

And must this continue? Shall we be wise in all that concerns [illegible], our horses, our sheep, our cows [illegible], the nature and character of the soil we possess, the texture and quality of our goods and merchandise, but in all that concerns ourselves as human beings with human functions and passions, subject to great derangement, involving our future peace and happiness—in all that concerns the health and welfare of the wife of our affections, and the mother of our children; in all that concerns the mental and physical well being of those [illegible], we should be immersed in the darkest and [illegible]

BENIGHTED IGNORANCE,

AS CULPABLE AS INEXCUSABLE!

How long shall this ignorance prevail so productive of its bitter fruits! How long shall the wife and mother be ignorant of the nature, character and causes of the various womb and sexual complaints, embittering her days by suffering—suffering often prolonged to years, eventuating in a complication of diseases utterly and hopelessly incurable! Shall we for ever close our eyes to the results of physiological science by which we may arrive at an understanding of ourselves as men and women, subject to serious life-long enduring diseases, and perpetuating them to our children.

LET EVERY WIFE AND HUSBAND PONDER!

No husband or wife need be ignorant of what concerns them most to know to secure their health and happiness. That knowledge is contained in a little work entitled

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## PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,

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should have been sold. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

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Aug 25, '53.

## JOHN CRAM,

Inventor and manufacturer of

The Extensive Clothes Drying and Airing Apparatus, Folding Wash-Benches, Folding Camp Stools and Folding Extension Tables.

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January 1, 1853.—tf.

## AUTUMN.

BY LONGFELLOW.

Oh, with what glory comes and goes the year!
The buds of spring—those beautiful harbingers
Of sunny skies and cloudless times—enjoy
Life's newness, and earth's garniture spread out,
And when the silver habit of the clouds
Comes down upon the Autumn sun, and with
A sober gladness the old year takes up
His bright inheritance of golden fruits,
A pomp and pageant fill the splendid scene.

There is a beautiful spirit breathing now
Its mellowed richness on the clustered trees!
And, from a beaker full of richest dyes,
Pouring new glory on the Autumn woods,
And dipping in warm light the pillared clouds.
Morn on the mountain, like a summer bird,
Lifts up her purple wing; and in the vales
The gentle wind—a sweet and passionate wooer—
Kisses the blushing leaf, and stirs up life
Within the solemn woods of ash deep-crimsoned,
And silver beech, and maple yellow-leaved.
Where Autumn, like a faint old man, sits down
By the wayside a-weary. Through the trees
The golden robin moves, the purple finch,
That on wild cherry and red cedar feeds—
A winter bird—comes with its plaintive whistle,
And pecks by the witch hazel, whilst aloud
From cottage roof, the warbling bluebird sings;
And merrily, with oft-repeated stroke,
Sounds from the threshing-floor the busy flail.

Oh what a glory doth this world put on
For him who, with a fervent heart, goes forth
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks
On duties well performed, and days well spent!
For him the wind, aye, and the yellow leaves,
Shall have a voice, and give him eloquent teachings;
He shall so hear the solemn hymn that Death
Has lifted up for all, that he shall go
To this long resting-place without a tear.

## THE EASTERN PLOW.

This implement is differently made from what is customary among us. It is lightly built, has a wooden colter, is joined to the yoke by a pole, and has only one handle. I first saw it in use in the neighborhood of Gaza, the country of the Philistines. I often saw the peasants breaking up the soil and always with a plow having but one handle. The fashion of it recalled to my mind the manner in which the Saviour has expressed himself in reference to the inconstant and faithless disciple. "No man, having put his hand to the plow and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of heaven." (Luke 9: 62.) It was interesting to remark this instance of nice and often unobserved conformity to original habits. Had the plow in that country been made as ours is made, the language would have been, "No man, having put his *hands* to the plow and looking back, is fit,' &c. A learned commentator, uninformed in regard to this point, would be apt to talk of an *enallage* of number in the above passage, an exchange of the plural for the singular, for the sake of definiteness. As the soil is generally thin and the plow light, the machines glides rapidly over the surface; and unless the laborer keeps his eye continually upon it, it is liable to slip aside, without breaking up the earth at all. The Saviour's illustration derives its pertinence from this circumstance. The plow is drawn by oxen, sometimes by camels, and also by cows and heifers. The use of heifers is recognized as an ancient practice in Judges 14: 18. As the driver of the team employs but one hand in holding the plow, the other hand is at liberty for carrying a goad. This is a very different affair from our ox-goad. Maundrell, who measued several of the goards, found them to be "about eight feet long, and at the biggest end six inches in circumference. They were armed at the lesser end with a sharp pricker for driving the oxen, and at the other end with a small spade or paddle of iron, strong and massy for cleansing the plow from the clay that encumbers it in working." Those that I saw I should judge to be quite as large. It is manifest that such an instrument wielded by a strong arm, would do no mean execution. It is easy to credit the account of Shamgar's achievement, who made such havoc among his enemies with an ox-goad. See Judges 3: 31. We may suppose, (so fragmentary is the notice, that he was not entirely alone; that some others rallied to his aid with such implements of labor as they could snatch at the moment.—*Prof. Hackett in Ch. Review.*

## THE QUADROONS IN NEW ORLEANS.

A correspondent of the New York Times in a series of letters to that journal, gives a long account of the quasi-marriages between the whites and quadroons—the offsprings of successive amalgamations—in which he presents a most singular phase of life and manners in the Crescent city. Of this class he says:—

"They, from habits of early life, the advantages of education, and the use of wealth, are too much superior to negroes in general to associate with them, and not allowed by law or the popular prejudice to marry white people. The girls of this class are sent to Paris to be educated, and are very accomplished. They are generally very pretty, and often extremely beautiful. I think that the two most beautiful women I ever saw were of this class. They are invariably finely formed, and have a graceful and elegant carriage; they have usually inherited or acquired the taste and skill in the choice and arrangement of dress and ornaments of a French woman. Their beauty and actractiveness being their fortune, they cultivate and cherish with diligence every charm or accomplishment they are or can be made possessed of

Of course, men are attracted by them, associate with them, love them, and not being able to marry them legally and with the usual forms and securities for constancy, make such arrangments with them "as can be agreed upon." When a man makes a declaration of love to one of these ladies, she will admit or deny, as the case may be, her happiness in receiving it; but supposing she is disposed to be favorable, she will usually refer the applicant to her mother; the mother inquires into the circumstances of the suitor, ascertains whether he is able to support a family, and if satisfied with him in these and other respects, requires from him security, that shall be good in law, that he will support her daughter in a style suitable to the habits she has been bred to, and that if he should ever leave her, he will give her a certain sum for her future support, and a certain additional sum for each of the children she shall have.

The wealth which is thus to be secured to her, will, of course, vary, as in society with higher pretensions to morality, with the value of the lady in the market; that is, with her attractiveness and the number and value of other suitors she may have or may reasonably expect. Of course, I do not mean that love has nothing at all to do with it, but the French custom obtains, and love is sedulously restricted and held firmly in hand until the road of competence is seen to be clear. Everything being satisfactorily arranged, a tenement in a certain quarter of the town is usually hired, and the couple move into it and go to house-keeping; living as if they were married. The woman is not, of couse,—her former acquaintances are continued, and sustains her relations as daughter, sister and friend. Of course, too, her husband, (she calls him so) will be likely to continue also more or less in, and form a part of, this kind of society. There are parties and balls—bals masque—and all the movements and customs of other fashionable society, which they can enjoy in it if they wish. The women of this sort are universally represented to be exceedingly affectionate in disposition, and constant beyond reproach."

The last Millerite prediction is that there will be a general smash-up of all things terrestrial on the 19th of May, 1854.

## IRON, THE CIVILIZER.

The Age of Gold and the Age of Bronze have given place to the Age of Iron. Iron is your true agent of civilization. So said Mr. Robert Stephenson, at Bangor. In sight of the Menai and Conway tubular bridges, he might feel justified in proclaiming this; though the saying might remind one of the "nothing like leather" maxim. Yet assuredly, iron is a great power in this age. It is revolutionizing the world. The iron rail and the iron wires of the telegraph have already brought towns so near to each other that our country has now become as one vast city. And iron [illegible] [illegible] We [illegible] England and Calcutta [illegible] across [illegible] the distance [illegible] between London and Calcutta [illegible] one week! [illegible] that will be realized [illegible] years will probably see the Calais and Calcutta trains running. Iron will form the road and iron locomotives [illegible] to bear the iron [illegible] freighted with their living load across the great highway of civilization. We have yet seen but the beginning of the gigantic power of railways. The next generation may see the extension of the Calais and Calcutta line to Pekin across [illegible] of Asia. The N. York and California Railway will soon be a "great fact;" for Yankees are no dreamers, but hard, practical, energetic workers; and Mr. Whitney's scheme will not long remain on paper only. But iron is also working away in other directions. Not to speak of iron bedsteads and iron drawing-room furniture, we have iron steamships, iron tubular bridges, iron viaducts, and iron lighthouses. The Queen has just ordered an iron ball-room, to be constructed by Bellhouse, of Manchester, for her highland country seat at Balmoral. Then, have we not seen the Iron and Crystal Palace of all nations!—There was the iron house, also built at Manchester, by Fairbain, for the Sultan of Turkey. We shall have iron cottages and furniture of all kinds soon—iron boats, iron stools, and iron crockery. The uses of the metal are endless, and its supply almost inexhaustible.—*Eliza Cook's Journal for Oct.*

## CAN'T YOU STOP THE CLOCK.

"Father," said a little boy of four years old, "may I go with you to-day in the cars."

"Yes, Eddy, if you will be at the depot just at three o'clock."

The boy went again to his play. So busy was he in some little work he had on hand for his amusement, and so engrossed in it were his thoughts, that he had quite forgotten his arrangement to meet his father, till the appointed time had almost arrived. As it flashed upon his mind, he instantly left his play, and ran with the greatest haste to his mother, and begged her to put on his apron quick. While making his preparations, the shrill whistle of the approaching engine pierced his ear, and in a moment more the train of cars came rushing by.

The poor child looked disconsolate enough. He walked about a few moments in sadness, then returning to his mother, he anxiously inquired: "Mother, what do folks do when the time has all gone away? How do they get it back? Can't they keep it from going away, mother!"

"No, my son, there is no way to stop it, or to get it back when it is all gone."

"Can't you stop the *clock*, mother!" still more earnestly he inquired.

Now, children, are there any lessons of wisdom we can learn from the troubles of this little boy?

Should we not learn to be *prompt* and *punctual* in meeting all our engagements? When the appointed time is past, it can never be brought back again—it may be too late to meet the engagement at all. And we may not be the only ones that will have to suffer for our tardiness. All concerned in the engagement may be injured by our fault. Always, then, be prompt in the performance of every duty. Be punctual at the house of God, at the Sabbath and the week-day school, and in all your engagements of pleasure or business with others, however trival they may be.

But there is a more important lesson than this to be learned from this scene in the life of this little child. We, young friends, "cannot keep the time" God has given us, in which to prepare for death and for heaven, from going away. We may stop the clock, but our minutes and hours will continue to fly. And when all our time has gone away, we can never get it back again. No; if it is mis-spent or neglected, it can never be redeemed. All the duties towards ourselves and others and towards our Maker, that we have failed to perform, must remain unperformed forever. If our "time has all gone away," and we have not repented of sin, and become the children of God, it will then be *too late*. That precious opportunity can never be recalled.

Our time will all be gone whenever we are called to die. At death, *time* closes, and *eternity* begins. And our time may close at any hour or moment. O, then "remember *now* your Creator." Secure the friendship of God *now*, and become his children. If you neglect this important duty *now*, you may like that little boy, forget your duty till it is *too late*, and you will then mourn at the last, "O, that I had been wise! O, that I had not neglected the things that belonged to my peace! Now the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and I am not saved!"—*Well-Spring.*

## METROPOLITAN CHARACTER OF NEW YORK.

That our city is truly the metropolis of America no one can doubt, if at all acquainted with its resources, and superiority in its magnificent hotels, naval marine, its fleet of ocean steamers, and its business, enterprise and energy. Here the highest talent and acquirement find ample scope, and the largest remuneration. Science, literature, art, the drama, law divinity, surgery, medicine, parade their proudest names. We have at times proposed to introduce to our readers some of the names most distinguished in these several departments, many of whom, besides a local, have a world-wide renown, and whose reputation attracts thousands to be instructed, entertained and benefited.—Among them is Dr. S. S. Fitch. This gentleman is one of a line of celebrated physicians. His grandfather, Dr. Ebenezer Fitch, renowned for his piety, learning and skill in surgery and medicine, was one of the surgeons of the Connecticut line during the revolutionary war. His father, Dr. Chauncey Fitch, was the first physician that settled in Plattsburg, in this State, and for the greater part of his life was one of the most successful physicians that ever practiced medicine in America. In the great epidemic of 1813—an epidemic that swept away nearly ten per cent. of the population of the United States, he taught its easy and perfect cure, and among his numerous patients never lost a single case. Dr. S. S. Fitch is the third of this line, and was born in Plattsburg. He, after receiving an excellent academical and classical education, repaired to Philadelphia, at an early age to complete his medical education.—There he graduated in medicine, obtaining the highest honors of his class. He spent about ten years in Philadelphia, closely and carefully pursuing his studies, after which he visited all the States of this Union, and many of the Indian tribes. In 1836, he visited Europe, and during six years, much of his time was spent in the hospitals of London, Paris and Italy. In 1[illegible], he commenced delivering his celebrated lectures on the causes and cures of consumption and diseases [illegible] the loss of life—showing by obvious and easily understood rules how human life may be extended to at least a hundred years. His lectures won all hearts by their truthfulness, common sense and [illegible]. In 18[illegible], Dr. Fitch visited this city, and published his lectures on these subjects, which met with [illegible] success. They inspired confidence, joy, hope and courage among their readers, [illegible] [illegible] whole [illegible] of a physician's duty [illegible] [illegible] show that of those who place themselves under his care, seven en out of twenty are restored to health. Dr. Fitch is at home from morning till night, every day, except the Sabbath. His consultations, either at his house or by letter, are [illegible] no charge whatever is made for examining any one rich or poor. The diseases he treats are consumption, asthma, [illegible], dyspepsia, bowel troubles, piles, all female diseases, [illegible] affections of the heart, skin diseases, and all humors and impurities of the blood, scrofula, &c. &c. Mr. Fitch's residence is at 714 Broadway, where all invalids will find him a most skilful, sympathising and generous physician. We think our friends who call on him will find it is a true history of one of our most respectable men.—*Sunday Cour.*

From the Portland Advertiser.

## THE LIQUOR LAW IN PORTLAND.

We publish below a statement signed by a large number of our citizens, in relation to the operation of the liquor law in this city. The statement itself needs no explanation from us. It is full, explicit, and to the point. But a few words of explanation in relation to the character of the signers may be proper, for the benefit of the public out of this city and State.

It is a well known fact that throughout the whole progress of the temperance reformation, the principal opposition has been from the two extremes of society—the rich, fashionable and luxurious, on the one hand, and the poor, ignorant and degraded on the other. But it has been with favor among the middling classes—the intelligent farmers, mechanics and active business men of the country. And, more latterly, we are [illegible] to see that a much larger proportion of our wealthy men, especially our wealthy [illegible] and business men, have taken an interest in this matter and avowed themselves very decidedly and openly in favor of the cause of temperance. Nevertheless, it is still a favorite mode of attack to represent the friends of the law as men of very little consequence—men of no "property and standing," but mere [illegible] zealots and blind followers of Neal Dow! In accordance with this idea, the Catholic priest of this city recently said:

"In casting my eye over the long [illegible] of temperance bodies, I find that, with few exceptions, their hearts, like singed bark, are too narrow and contracted; men generally of little minds, contracted views, and selfish purposes.—Let a demand be made for public grounds, ornamental fountains or free libraries, they are generally found on the negative.

In the case of such a movement, you will find one whose [illegible] heart and expansive views [illegible] good, have ranked him among our enterprising citizens; another, whose lofty buildings cluster on our wharves, and cast their shadows over our waters; and a third, who [illegible] back the waters of the Atlantic, and covered [illegible] made land with noble edifices."

The "State of Maine" a few days since said:

"These were the noisy temperance [illegible], travelling lecturers, returned [illegible] converted into temperance Johns, political [illegible] and the whole race of restless and aspiring men of [illegible] ambition loving excitement and seeking notoriety and distinction, and striving for political sectarian or social influence and position by whatever means they can most readily avail.

With these men came what with no great propriety has been called the Maine Law."

Without dwelling upon the [illegible] of all this, we shall take the liberty to [illegible] such explanations as to the personal standing [illegible] of the leading signers of the following statement, as will show very conclusively to every [illegible] of the State, that such is not the character of those whose names are attached to it.

It was not attempted to get [illegible] this paper so extensively as it has been. When between one and two hundred had signed it, it was brought to our office for publication. But so many expressed a desire to sign it, that it was delayed until they could have an opportunity. [illegible]

The [illegible] name on the list is that of [illegible] present Mayor. He was also Mayor of the city during the years 184[illegible] and 185[illegible], when he declined a second [illegible] [illegible]

The next name on the list is that of Eliphalet Greely. Mr. Greely is one of the wealthiest and most respectable of our citizens. For many years he was mayor of our city. He was first elected we think in 184[illegible] and served until Mr. [illegible] was elected in 18[illegible]. [illegible] have occupied that station for the last [illegible] years, excepting the two years of the administrations of Mr. Dow and Mr. Parris. Mr. Greeley has also represented the city in the Legislature and has been for many years President of the Casco Bank. He is [illegible] and notoriously a very prudent, cautious and conservative man. Among the [illegible] men of our city, there is perhaps no one so noted for his habitual cool judgment, [illegible] and utter [illegible] of all humbuggery and clap-trap reform. He is one of the [illegible] sort, who try all things and hold fast to that which is good. No new scheme or reform can command his approval until it has been demonstrated as worthy and deserving. In many respects he is the very antipodes of Mr. Dow, and this difference of character led to repeated collisions between the two while Mr. Greeley was mayor, and to strenuous opposition, on Mr. Dow's part, on one or two occasions, to his re-election.

Next follow the names of clergymen of the different religious societies of the city.

We come next to the name of Mr. Wood, the contractor who built the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad. He has employed hundreds of workmen of different kinds and grades, both Irish and American, in this city, and along the whole line of the railroad. From his own observation, and from information derived from his superintendents and agents, he has no hesitation in saying that the law has been productive of great good—that his men on the average have worked more days in the month, have been better able to perform their [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. Wood's [illegible] Mr. McDonald [illegible] the average [illegible] during [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Wood. Mr. Crocker [illegible] [illegible] for political [illegible]—but as far removed from all fanaticism as man possibly can be. He is simply a shrewd, sensible man, who has observed and improved his [illegible] extensive observation, and gives the result of that observation in the statement [illegible]. It may not [illegible] contest for Mayor, between the friends of Mr. Dow and Parris, Mr. Crocker voted for Parris, believing that he would [illegible] the law.

Mr. [illegible] one of our wealthiest citizens and was formerly Collector of this port.—He [illegible] Mr. Dow [illegible] in saying [illegible] has been accomplished by the law.

[illegible] remarks [illegible] J. B. [illegible] was formerly President of the Canal Bank, and [illegible] of the [illegible] Bank. Mr. Jewett was the [illegible] during the administrations of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore. Mr. [illegible] well known within and out of the State [illegible]. St. John Smith and T. C. Hersey are of the well known firm of Smith & Hersey. They know what [illegible] can be suspected of being [illegible] by any [illegible] Mr. Dow, than Mr. Hersey.

And so we might go through the whole list. A careful analysis would show that a very large proportion of the signers are men of "property and standing," and moved large business—for the reason that the paper was more extensively circulated among that class, inasmuch as efforts have been made to produce the impression that they are generally opposed to the law, and that it meets with favor only from men of "humble ambition."—But the list also includes the names of many others—men of humbler fortunes and less property but of equal intelligence and worth. It embraces men of all parties and all sects without distinction, and, as we have previously said, might have been increased [illegible] an overwhelming majority of our citizens, [illegible] of mere numbers [illegible]

The following is it:

### STATEMENT OF CITIZENS OF PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Oct. 1852.

Our attention has been recently called to statements made by two citizens of Portland, in relation to the operation of the liquor law in this city and State. These statements are in substance, that there is more intemperance, or more liquor sold and drunk in this city and State at the present time, than before the passage of our existing liquor law. [illegible] whole State [illegible] have given representations of the condition of things in Portland calculated to affect injuriously the [illegible] reputation which our city [illegible] [illegible]

J. [illegible] Carruthers, DD
W. T. Dwight, DD
[illegible]
Jos. Hammond
[illegible] Jewett
W. P. Preble
[illegible]
Joshua Richardson
Edward Gould
Samuel [illegible]
C. C. Harmon
Henry Carter
William Goodenow
J. W. Waterhouse
A. Conant
Augustus E. Stevens
Woodbury S. Dana
Sam'l P. Baker
Charles Staples
Nath. Ross
D. H. Furbish
Israel C. Dana
W. C. Robinson
E. C. [illegible]
B. C. Fernald

[illegible]
Wm. H. [illegible]
John W. Mussey
[illegible]
Henry B. Hart
George Ford
J. W. [illegible]
John B. Foster
[illegible]
Nath'l [illegible] Deering
Wm. Hammond
[illegible]
Martin Gore
Robert I. Robison
[illegible]
S. C. Chase
Daniel Evans
Alpheus Shaw
Moses G. Dow
Paul Hall
[illegible]
John C. Tukesbury

N. L. Purinton,
Joseph H. Perley,
John A. Larrabee,
S. H. Colesworthy,
Geo. W. Harmon,
[illegible]
Samuel B. Chase,
[illegible]
David [illegible] Plummer
[illegible]
Augustus [illegible] Staples,
[illegible]
Charles [illegible] Ingraham,
John [illegible] Clark,
J. [illegible] Sawyer,
[illegible]
[illegible] White,
[illegible]
Wm. D. [illegible],
[illegible]

Sam'l Waterhouse, Jr.
Anthony [illegible] Gay,
Daniel Gill,
Henry A. Jones,
[illegible]
Edward H. Banks,
[illegible]
Mark Weston
[illegible]
William H. [illegible],
[illegible] Chase,
[illegible] Sylvester,
George W. [illegible],
[illegible] L. Noyes,
[illegible]

## AN AFFECTING STORY.

The following affecting story was related by Mr. Dudley, an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at the anniversary of the Birmingham Sunday School Union.

In the county of Kent lives or lived a clergyman and his lady, who took a very active part in the Sunday School connected with his church. They had in the school a boy, the only son of a widow, who was notoriously wicked, despising all the earnest prayers and admonitions of the clergyman who, out of pity for his poor widowed mother, kept him in the school eighteen months; at length he found it absolutely necessary to dismiss the lad as a warning to others. He soon after enlisted as a soldier in a regiment that was soon ordered to America, it being during the last American war. Some time after, the poor widow called upon the clergyman to beg a Bible of the smallest size. Surprised at such a request from an individual who was on the verge of eternity, and who he knew had one or two Bibles of large print which she had long used to good purpose, he inquired what she wanted it for. She answered, "A regiment is going out to America, and I want to send it to my poor boy: and O! sir, who knows what it may do?"

She sent the Bible which the clergyman gave her, by a pious soldier, who, upon his arrival at their destination, found the widow's son the very ringleader of the regiment in every description of vice. After the soldier had made himself known, he said, "James, your mother has sent you her last present."

"Ah!" he replied in a careless manner, "Is she gone at last? I hope she sent me some cash."

The pious soldier told him he believed the poor widow was dead; "but," said he, "she has sent you something of more value than gold or silver, (presenting him with the Bible) and, James, it was her dying request that you would read one verse, at least of this book everyday; and can you refuse her dying charge?"

"Well," said James, "It is not too much to ask, (opening her Bible) so here goes."

He opened the Bible at the words, "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

"Well," said he, "this is very odd. I have opened to the only verse in the Bible that I could ever learn by heart when I was in the Sunday School. I never could for the life of me commit another. It is very strange! but who is this 'me' that is mentioned in the verse?"

The pious soldier asked if he did not know.

He replied that he did not.

The good man then explained it to him; spoke to him of Jesus, and exhibited the truth and invitations of the Gospel. They walked to the house of the chaplain, where they had [illegible] conversation; the result was, that from that hour he became a changed man, and was as noted for exemplary conduct, as before he had been for his wickedness.

Some time after this conversation, the regiment in which he was, engaged the enemy; at the close of which the pious soldier, in walking through the field of blood, beheld, under a large spreading oak, the dead body of James, his head reclining on his Bible, which was opened to the passage "Come unto me all ye that are weary," &c. Poor James had gone to his eternal rest.

Mr. Dudley said that he had frequently held the Bible in his hand; there were no less than fifty pages stained with the blood of poor James. How encouraging, said Mr. Dudley, is this for Sabbath school teachers to persevere; for should there be but one seed sown, it might, as in the case of the widow's son, produce a plentiful harvest. The only verse he ever committed to memory was the means in the hand of the Holy Spirit, of bringing him out of darkness into marvellous light; and James is now, we trust, joining the song of the redeemed in heaven.

## INFLUENCE OF PERSONAL PRESENCE

Some persons are endowed by nature with an ability to inspire respect from their very presence. For such persons it is comparatively easy to maintain government; but for all, it is not so easy. With here and there an august and commanding presence, and the calm, clear eye, that can look down opposition, there are a great number of little "folk" who lack all these advantages, and must maintain authority, if at all, with considerable exertion. It was a remark of Robert Hall, that his voice was so feeble that he must use it more incessantly and so make up in speed what was wanting in power.—Thus some teachers find that, as their consciousness of ability to govern is less, they must multiply the means. It is well for them if they do not overdo, and frustrate the ends of government by governing too much. But government, in some way, we must have, or all is lost. It it said of Father Giles, of Danvers, that when he went into a new school he appeared so large and majestic that the little boys stared at him. He once asked if they could tell what made him so large; and added, "It is eating such little boys as you!" Without any impression that he really meant what he said, they were yet thoroughly persuaded that he could govern.

RENTS IN NEW YORK. A New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer has the following statement relative to the enormous amounts paid for rent in New York.

"I am perfectly astonished at the rate of rents in this city. I know a single *basement room* on Wall street, to reach which you must descend five or six steps from the foot way, with a low ten foot ceiling, and the room not more than thirty by twenty feet, which rents for $6,000 per annum. A lot, twenty-five feet by seventy-five, as high up on Broadway as the corner of Fulton street, was recently leased for twenty-one years at $[illegible],500 per annum, at the end of which time the ground landlord is besides to have the building which is now being erected on the land, which will cost $20,000. A building on Broadway, immediately adjoining Trinity church-yard, forty feet front and two hundred feet deep, opening on a side alley, and cut up into corridors and offices, brings an aggregate rent of $60,000 per annum: and a gentleman who has built himself a splendid dwelling as high up in Broadway as the neighborhood of Union Square, at least two miles above the City Hall, says he plainly sees that he must be driven away in a few years by the encroachment of hotels, and shops, and he told me he had already been offered a rent of $10,000 per annum, for the lease."

RUST. The preservation of iron and steel from rust is a very important consideration in domestic economy. The following plan of doing this is very little known, and is far superior to any other:—Add to a quart of cold water half a pound of quick lime; let this stand until the top is perfectly clear; pour off the clear liquid, and stir up with it a quantity of olive oil, until the mixture becomes a thick cream, or rather assumes the consistence of butter which has been melted for the table, and has become cold. Rub the iron or steel which is to be put by with this mixture, and then wrap it up in a paper. Knives and other steel articles treated in this way will not require the slightest rust. If the nature of the articles will not admit of their being wrapped up in paper, they will remain free from rust by covering them more thickly with the mixture.

A CHINESE SUBSCRIPTION PAPER. The Chinese in this city have manifested an active interest and much liberality towards the establishment of the proposed Chinese Mission, under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Spear. They have subscribed upwards of $2000 towards it, which, considering their circumstances, may be said fully to equal the liberality displayed towards this enterprise by the American community. This subscription was obtained by their circulating among themselves a subscription paper, after their own fashion. This document is written on red paper—the Chinese color of ceremony—and is in the true oriental style of composition.—*San. Fran. Herald.*

The honor of first passing around the North of the American Continent, which so many gallant souls have striven for, belongs to Mr. McClure of the British Exploring Expedition.

TABLE CUTLERY of the best styles, and [illegible] temper and finish, of American manufacture and warranted as good as any manufactured in the world. Pocket CUTLERY of English and American manufacture, of various styles and finish, making an excellent assortment to select from. Also

GILCHRIST'S
FRAME BACK and HOLLOW GROUND RAZOR

is set ready for use. With care will not require honing for years. Light and careful stropping, before or after shaving, is all that is necessary.

The manufacturer in offering to the public this new and splendid article, desires to be distinctly understood that every Razor is WARRANTED,—and holds himself ready to exchange, or return the amount paid to any one not satisfied. For sale by BANKS & HATCH,
No. 12 Exchange Street

AUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF
THE KIDNEYS,

ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH, SUCH AS CONSTIPATION, FULLNESS, OR BLOOD TO THE HEAD, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, NAUSEA, HEARTBURN, DISGUST FOR FOOD, FULLNESS OR WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, SOUR ERUCTATIONS, SINKING OR FLUTTERING AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH, SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, HURRIED AND DIFFICULT BREATHING, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART, CHOKING OR SUFFOCATING SENSATIONS WHEN IN A LYING POSTURE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DOTS OR WEBS BEFORE THE SIGHT, FEVER AND DULL PAIN IN THE HEAD, DEFICIENCY OF PERSPIRATION, YELLOWNESS OF THE SKIN AND EYES, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK, CHEST, LIMBS, &c. SUDDEN FLUSHES OF HEAT, BURNING IN THE FLESH, CONSTANT IMAGININGS OF EVIL, AND GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. Jackson,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

*Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.*

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.
[From the "Boston Bee."]

The editor said, Dec. 22d—

"*Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters* for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise their use."

*LOOK WELL to the MARKS OF THE GENUINE.*

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.*

For sale, wholesale and retail at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE.

No. 120 ARCH Street, one door [illegible] Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers [illegible]

Also for Sale by HENRY H. HAY, Portland Maine.

READ! READ!!
YOUTH and MANHOOD.
*A vigorous Life or a premature Death*
KINKELIN on SELF PRESERVATION
Only 25 cents.

THIS BOOK, JUST PUBLISHED, IS FILLED with useful information on the infirmities and diseases of the generative organs. It addresses itself alike to YOUTH, MANHOOD and OLD AGE. To all who apprehend or suffer under the dire consequences of early or prolonged indiscretion—to all who feel the exhaustive effects of sedentary and [illegible] habits—to all who in addition to declining physical energy, are the victims of nervous and mental debility, and of moping and melancholy despondency—Dr. K. would say,

*READ THIS BOOK.*

[illegible] will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save annually thousands of lives.

Parents by reading it will learn how to prevent the destruction of their children.

☞ A remittance of 25 cents, enclosed in a letter, addressed to Dr. KINKELIN, north west corner of Third and Union Streets, (between Spruce and Pine Street,) PHILADELPHIA, will insure a book, under an envelope, by return of mail.

*FIFTEEN YEARS*

of extensive and uninterrupted practice spent in Philadelphia, have rendered Dr. K. the most expert and successful practitioner, far and near, in the treatment of all diseases of a private nature. Persons afflicted with ulcers upon the body, throat or legs, pains in the head and bones, mercurial rheumatism, strictures, gravel, disease arising from youthful excesses, or impurities of the blood, whereby the constitution has become enfeebled, are all treated with success.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. K. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

Persons at a distance may address Dr. K. by letter (post paid,) and be cured at home.

Packages of medicines, directions, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage or curiosity.

Booksellers, news agents, pedlars, canvassers, and all others supplied with the above work at very low rates.

March 19, 1853. ly

It had its origin in the Forests.

THE RED MAN, endowed by Nature, has superior skill in the art of compounding healing and soothing Medicines. This fact has been acknowledged by thousands who have used

Dr. Hart's Genuine Indian Salve.

Every mother with children, and all heads of families should keep a box in the house and have it handy in case of accident.

Indian Salve cures Ulcers or Fever Sores.

Mr. Ezekiel Ward of Gorham, Me., who for thirty years has been troubled with a very bad Ulcer or Fever Sore upon his ancle, which has at times been so inflamed and swollen that the skin would crack open, and the pain so intense as to deprive him of rest day or night, has, by the use of the Indian Salve, so far recovered as to be able to labor upon his farm with perfect ease and comfort.

Mr. Andrew Hodgdon, of Falmouth, who has used the Indian Salve for a very bad Scrofulous Sore, says it gives him more comfort than all the remedies he has ever applied. It relieves the inflammation, subdues the pain, and enables him to attend to his business as usual.

Indian Salve cures Piles.

A man in Buxton, was entirely cured of a severe attack of this painful disease, by a few applications of this wonderful Salve. Another Gentleman in Portland, says it gave him instant relief in a case of Piles of long standing.

Indian Salve cures Scald Head.

A boy in Lovell was cured of Scald Head, by the Indian Salve after many other well tried medicines had failed. Another in Sebago was cured of this awful malady after four boxes of All-Healing Ointment, and many other remedies had been used, with no good results. A child in Portland was cured of a very bad case of Scald Head by using one box.

Indian Salve cures Poisoned Limbs.

Two boys in Scarborough were cured of bad sores on their legs occasioned by being severely poisoned.

Indian Salve cures Burns.

A gentleman in Portland had his hand very severely burned with phosphorous, and after trying many remedies with no good effect, was entirely cured with one box of Indian Salve. In cases of Burns, if the Indian Salve is applied immediately, it draws out the fire and prevents blistering, and heals at once.

Indian Salve cures Cuts and Bruises.

Mr. E. G. Osgood had his thumb nail torn off by the roots, and says on applying the Indian Salve the pain subsided and healing took place at once.

Indian salve is the best article in the World for Boils.

Mr. D. G. Plummer, 14 and 15 Market Square, Portland, used this excellent Salve for Boils, and says in subduing inflammations it is superior to any Salve he ever used.—Mr. Joseph Maines used it for a very painful Boil, and says there is no remedy equal to it for painful sores.—Prof. Crouch, of Portland, used this celebrated Salve for a bad sore, and says it is a remarkable remedy. So says every one that uses it.

Indian Salve is highly spoken of by all who have used it.

In no case does it fail to subdue inflammation and pain, and restore to perfect soundness the most angry looking wound.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Sold in Maine by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines in nearly every town.

NATHAN WOOD, No. 20 Market Square Portland
General Agent for the State of Maine.

For sale in Portland, Wholesale and Retail, by H. H. Hay, Market Square, Charles F. Corey, Fore Street, [illegible], Congress Street. Westbrook, Geo. W. [illegible] Thurlow; Saccarappa, Warren & King; [illegible] H. Billings, G. Mansfield, Windham, A. Hawkes, Wm. Bacon, Standish, Bradbury & Emery, Buxton, L. J. Milliken, G. Gilman, Scarborough, J. A. Larrabee; [illegible] Nathan Hobson, M. Smith, M. Dunn, S. Lord [illegible], E. P. Tobec.

Feb. 3, 1853 ly

MAINE
BIBLE, TRACT & SABBATH SCHOOL
DEPOSITORIES,
No. 61 Exchange Street, Portland, Maine
17—tf GEORGE LORD, Agent